CARNRICK'S
LUBLE FOOD
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
NLY FOOD that digests as easily as ilk, and agrees with all Infants and
ONL FOOD that thoroughly nourishes without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,471—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	33 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	25 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
...ELIA	4305	800	W. D. Worcester.	3rd July
...SSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	10th "
...ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	24th "
...PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
...PERSIA	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
...EAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
...PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
				Saturday.
...MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
...SIAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
...ALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	17th "
...DE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
...M	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

...mers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ...ymouth, and London.
...sels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ...to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, ...irect.

...Tickets are issued, including Rail- ...from Brindisi to London by the Mail ...Coupons are issued for places in ...ing Cars of the special "P. and O.

...rage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard ...efore 9 a.m. on day of sailing. ...arge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on ...alling to convey Passengers on board, and only ...es will be received.

...OMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
...ols.	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
...ULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "
...PORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
...LLA	3387	700		27th "
...HARA	2955	550	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
...AVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves ...or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at ...ny port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ...ESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 ...First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive ...Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, ...REE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand- ...ooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for ...amilies.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE ...ombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, ...cluding Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT ...PECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged ...300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In ...se of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will ...harged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars ...arding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
...oon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1891.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
...PHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
...PERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Aug. '91.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...STE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

...ETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...RIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

...ove rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

...rough 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued ...pecially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey ...a and to Trieste.
...eamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and ...NDISI on the 5th of each month.
...assengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board ...e Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
...EKTRA	C. Bellon	3,800	550	18th July '91.

...alling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, ...Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
...DORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

...cargo will be received on board after sunset on the ...revious to sailing.
...further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
...oon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
...24, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
...HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.
...ROUMANIA	W. Laird	3387	23rd July.

...engers by the Marseilles steamer can book through ...don (or land from Marseilles).
...h Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an ...enced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Com- ...e First-Class Passengers.
...he Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
...further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
...am's Buildings, Bombay, 26th June, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S. S. "ETOLIA," the Favourite ...of this Line, will be SAILING for PORT SAID and PLYMOUTH about ...4th August. She carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, has her Cabins amidship; ...fitted throughout with the Electric light. Fares for ...ss Passages to the above places, Rs. 376 and 350 respec- ...tively. Liberal luggage ...ance is allowed. Apply to

...NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

...s well- ...passenger ...for LON- ...DON direct, on or about 3rd July, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommoda- ...e First-Class Passengers.
...Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALA- ...made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
...nformation, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents,
...orbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on 5th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 1st July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bundor Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King land Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers' forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

NERANO S. S., 2,900 Tons, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about 5th July. Has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For terms of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON. LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE PAILS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	
Plain Frosted Glass Ice Pails, neatly mounted in Electro-plate	9 8	10 8	each.
Rich Hobnail Cut Glass Ice Pails, neatly mounted in Electro-plate	18 0	20 0	"
Do. do. larger size	25 0	27 8	"
British Oak Ice Pails, mounted with Electro-plated Bands and Shields, and fitted with China linings	22 0	24 8	"
Do. do. larger size	24 0	26 8	"
Fancy Cream Coloured China Ice Pails, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, &c.	27 0	30 0	"
Fancy Japanesque China Ice Pails, neatly mounted in Electro-plate	27 0	30 0	"
All Electro-plate Ice Pails, plain bright polished	24 0	26 8	"
Do. do. larger size	30 0	33 0	"
All Electro-plate Ice Pails, Dead frosted, with Bright Bands	24 0	26 8	"
Do. do. larger size	30 0	33 0	"
All Electro-plate Ice Pails, dead frosted, larger size	30 0	33 0	"
All Electro-plate Ice Bucket, dead frosted, Hammered pattern	25 0	28 0	"
All Electro-plate Ice Tub, richly engraved with Birds, &c.	20 0	22 8	"
The "Club" or "Mess" Ice Pail, in all Electro-plate, made specially large for the use of Clubs, &c., plain	36 0	40 0	"
Richly engraved	42 0	46 8	"
ICE TONGS.			
Fiddle and Queen Anne pattern	4 0	4 12	p. pair.
Lily, Beaded or Threaded pattern	6 0	6 12	"
ICE CLAWS. (Scissors shapod.)			
Fiddle and Queen Anne pattern	8 0	9 0	p. pair.
Threaded and Beaded	8 8	9 8	"
ICE HAMMERS.			
Ice Hammers, in best quality Electro-plate and Ivory Handles	7 0	8 0	each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	" 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	" 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	" 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	" 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	" 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest Standard Quality, experience having taught them that the Public prefer a Superior Article at a moderate cost to Goods slightly Cheaper but far Inferior in Quality and Thickness of Plating. Being strongly plated on hardest Nickel Silver, the Goods are thoroughly reliable for Strength and Wear.

FIDDLE AND QUEEN ANNE PATTERNS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Forks Per doz.	25 0	28 0	Sugar Spoons each	1 6	1 9
Dessert Forks "	19 0	21 0	Sugar Tongs "	2 8	2 12
Table Spoons "	25 0	28 0	Ice Tongs "	4 4	4 12
Dessert Spoons "	19 0	21 0	Ice Claws, Scissors shaped "	8 0	9 0
Tea Spoons "	10 0	11 12	Butter Knives "	2 4	2 8
" " Miniature "	9 0	10 0	Pickle or Oyster Forks "	1 2	1 4
Egg " with gilt bowls "	12 0	13 8	Toddy Ladles "	2 8	2 12
Salt Spoons, with gilt bowls "	12 0	13 8	Sauce " "	2 8	2 12
Salt Spoons Miniature "	8 8	9 8	Soup " "	9 0	10 0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls ... each	1 0	1 2	Sardine Tongs "	6 0	7 0
Mustard Spoons, Miniature ... "	0 12	0 14	Sugar Sifters "	3 0	3 8
Gravy " " ... "	4 12	5 8	Fish Helpers Per pair	16 0	18 0
Marrow " " ... "	2 4	2 8	Knife Rests "	2 0	2 4
Chatni Spoons "	2 4	2 8	Cheese Scoops each	2 12	3 2
Caddy " "	1 2	1 4			

BEADED, LILY, OR THREADED PATTERN TABLE PLATES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Forks Per doz.	30 0	34 0	Caddy Spoons each	1 4	1 6
Dessert Forks "	23 0	27 0	Sugar Spoons "	1 8	1 12
Table Spoons "	30 0	34 0	Sugar Tongs "	2 12	3 2
Dessert Spoons "	23 0	27 0	Ice Tongs "	6 0	7 0
Tea Spoons "	13 0	15 0	Ice Claws, Scissors shaped "	8 0	9 0
" " Miniature "	12 0	13 8	Butter Knives "	2 12	3 2
Egg Spoons, with gilt bowls "	15 0	17 0	Pickle Forks "	1 6	1 9
Salt Spoons, with gilt bowls "	15 0	17 0	Toddy Ladles "	2 8	2 12
Do. do. Miniature "	11 0	12 8	Sauce " "	2 12	3 2
Mustard Spoons, with gilt bowls each	1 4	1 6	Soup " "	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Miniature "	1 2	1 4	Sardine Tongs "	6 0	7 0
Gravy Spoons "	7 0	8 0	Sugar Sifters "	4 0	4 8
Marrow Spoons "	3 8	4 0	Fish Helpers Per pair	17 0	19 0
Chatni Spoons "	2 8	3 0	Knife Rests "	3 0	3 6
			Chese Scoops each	2 12	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE.

COMPREHENDING

12 Table Forks
12 Dessert Forks
6 Table Spoons
12 Dessert Spoons
12 Tea Spoons
6 Egg Spoons
4 Salt Spoons
2 Mustard Spoons
1 Gravy Spoon
1 Chatni Spoon
1 Sugar Spoon
1 Pair Sugar Tongs
1 Pair Ice Claws
1 Butter Knife
1 Pickle Fork
1 Pair Fish Helpers
2 Pairs Knife Rests
2 Sauce Ladles
1 Soup Ladle

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.
In Oak Brass Bound Chest, lined with Green Baize, and fitted with Lock and Key. Cash, Rs. 154. Credit, Rs. 172.

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.
Queen Anne Pattern as above. Cash Rs. 154. Credit, Rs. 172.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED, LILY, OR THREADED PATTERN.
In Oak Brass Bound Chest, lined with Green Baize, and fitted with Lock and Key. Cash Rs. 182. Credit, Rs. 208.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
1891,
WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY,
1ST JULY.

WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

BUT WHY SUFFER!
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., } Bombay.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,
D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught " " "	4 0
Finos Lady " " "	3 0
Alpha " " "	2 8
Prince Boris " " "	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga per box of 100 Rs.	9 0
Carolina " " "	7 0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds per box of 50 Rs.	20
Regal del Principe " " " 25 "	7-8
Regal dela Reina " " " 25 "	6
Trabucos " " " 25 "	3
Caliope " " " 50 "	5
Semirami " " " 100 "	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4 4
Do. " 2 " " "	4 0
Do. " 3 " " "	3 8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4 0
Do. " 2 " "	3 8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c, in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination
AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PRESENTS AND PRIZES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

WEDDING PRESENTS.	POLO PRIZES.	PIGEON-SHOOTING PRIZES.
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.	LAWN-TENNIS PRIZES.	SWIMMING PRIZES.
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.	REGATTA PRIZES.	ROWING PRIZES.
PARTING PRESENTS.	HORSE SHOW PRIZES.	BICYCLE PRIZES.
RACE PRIZES.	PIG-STICKING PRIZES.	SCHOOL PRIZES.
CRICKET PRIZES.	RIFLE SHOOTING PRIZES.	CHILDREN PRIZES.

The above may be selected from SILVER or ELECTRO-PLATED CUPS of the latest designs. Useful Sets of ELECTRO-PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, ICE PITCHERS, SALVERS, "TANTALUS" SPIRIT FRAMES, CRUETS, CHESTS of PLATES, SETS of DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES and FORKS, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, CUTLERY SETS, ALBUMS, WRITING DESKS, &c., &c., ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., Ld. POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH :—CUMBALLA HILL.

FOR THOSE IN SEARCH OF HEALTH!!

BRAIN PANACEA.—PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS are established as a Reparative and Reconstructive. They have marked influence on the debilitated state of the nervous system, impaired Brain power caused by overwork, worry, or dissipation. Regenerate the enfeebled Vigour and Vitality in both Sexes, without regard to age. Is a powerful Invigorant and Nervine Tonic of a fine Quality, endorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities, and echoed by the General Public. "In a short time I was a Happy and Healthy Man." "I found in your Panacea the very thing I wanted." "Saved me from an unspeakably Miserable Life," &c., &c. 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and 7. Carriage free. Of all Chemists and Druggists and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market. POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MONSOON.
GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.

PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.

COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO
BOMBAY AGENCY.

HAVING RETURNED from Europe I have THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE of this Agency. Mr. ROBERT PESCIO and Captain F. BRANCHI will from this date CEASE TO SIGN as Acting Agents.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 29th June, 1891.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "DOURO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th June 1891.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM & CO'S
"DRY"
WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN-TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.
THACKER'S
REDUCED SURVEY MAP
OF
INDIA,
EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.
WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS,
SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.
Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5½.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

BOMBAY: THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & CO.
LONDON: W. THACKER & CO.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

MR. MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay from 1st May, 1891.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Calcutta, 24th June, 1891.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1891, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 7th July, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of discussing a Memorandum drawn up by Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, relative to the question of Frauds in the Cotton Trade, and the deterioration of the Staple: and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th June, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz.:—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz.:—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

EDWARD NICHOLLS,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.
31, CLEMENTS LANE,
Lombard Street, London.

WILL Act as LONDON AGENT or CORRESPONDENT to a First Class Firm on reasonable terms.

HIGHEST CITY REFERENCES AND SECURITY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

STEAM PUMP FOR SALE.

A LARGE and powerful CAMERON TYPE Combined Quadruple Acting Steam Pump with two 12 inch diameter steam cylinders and 6" double action pumps. Quite new, capable of raising 13,000 gallons per hour, or for feeding Boilers up to 600 horse-power.

F. W. SHALLIS,
Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.
LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS,"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
" 2—4 " ... "	2 12
" 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS!"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
Sole Agents:—R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862..... £[illegible] 0 0
" 1885..... £[illegible] 0 0
" 1886..... £[illegible] 0 0
" 1889..... £1,104,173 16 1

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY and CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed dates, for ADULTS, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured in either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..... £3,473,11[illegible]
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £6,161,50[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874 .....£2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 .....
1879.....£4,200,595 15 1 | 1889 .....

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE C[illegible]
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30[illegible]
BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death[illegible] cost at the rate of

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums [illegible] payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	" (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY, and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	905
Bank of Hindustan	40,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	200
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Chartered Bank	40,000	480	480	7 pr. ct.	435
Chartered Mercantile	20,000	425	425	5 pr. ct.	330
Mercantile Bank of Shanghai					
National Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	625	625½	5 pr. ct.	150
New Oriental Bank	80,000	410	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Shares	--	--	--	--	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
[illegible] Bank	{ 12,000 / 6,720	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	210 / 182½ x
Bombay Baltic	2000	50	50	12	40
Bombay Pile	40,000	100	100	12	25
Bombay Press	40,000	200	185	18	42
Bombay Mills Limited	1,950	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Pure [illegible]	600	2,500	1,500	70	1,000
Bombay Insurance & Banian Trading	1,000	2,500	1,500	125	3,000
Bombay Corporation	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay New Issue					
Bombay Land [illegible]	1,250	100	100	25	92
Bombay Building	600	600	600	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Bombay Paper	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	90
Bombay Northern India	1,000	600	600	Nil	400
Bombay Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Bombay Saraswati Co., Ld.	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Bombay [illegible]	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
Bombay Roberts	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Bombay Gas Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	327
Bombay [illegible]	600	600	300	30	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Bombay Docks & Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	103
Bombay Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	61dx
Bombay Foundry	1,000	100	100	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N div.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	80
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	910
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	567½
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	60
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1002½
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hinguanhat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	705
Imperial Cotton	800	400	400	--	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	35	665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1965
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	370
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	600 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,300
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½
Morarji Gocouldas	2,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. ct	105
National	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,401
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,375
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	66	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	550
Braul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	900
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	410xd
Hengol Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	43)
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	567½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	30	60)
Sassoon	300	500	500		60)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20)
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Talkatr	--	500		Rs. 80	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
			All	6 p.c.	2,40
					42)
Chilian					-12
					14-14 nom.
Bar Gold,					21-13 =
Do. Old					21-13 =
Australian Bar Gold					22-15
English Sovereigns					19-12
Do. Dragons					19-10
Bar Silver 11 Bottereses					107-2
Bar Silver 11½ Do.					107-4
Spot Silver					108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Young Men's Christain Association, Lecture by Mr. Tomlinson, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sutlej (s), from Shanghai; Doura (s), Hull; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are not required to attend at the High Court to-day nor until further notice.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—An interesting lecture will be delivered in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 this evening, by Mr. S. Tomlinson, on "The Christian Church and the Temperance Cause."

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Tyeball Jeewajee, a merchant, living at Bhajee Pala Street, reports to the police that during his absence from home on Saturday night, somebody entered his shop by removing the bars of a window facing the sweeper's gully, and, breaking open a cupboard, stole two bars of silver, five gold dhools, seven silver anklets, one-half of a currency note for Rs. 100, one-half of a note for Rs. 20, and two halves of two notes for Rs. 10 each.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquiry was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, regarding the death of a Mahomedan infant, about five weeks old, son of a weaver, named Dossa Ismael. About six days ago, the mother of the deceased placed a pan of burning sawdust under his cradle to warm his body, when suddenly one end of the cradle gave way, and the deceased fell in the burning pan. The child was seriously burnt, and he died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

TITULAR FEAST OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AT TANNA.—A solemn mass was given by railway travellers, in honour of the above saint, the patron of the Tanna church, on Sunday, the 28th instant, the Revd. Gabriel de Silva, the Vara of Thana, being the celebrant and preacher. The interior of the church was well decorated with flags and evergreens. The mass, by N. Bodson, sung for the occasion by the Tanna Philharmonic Society, was rendered very creditably, and a solemn "Tantum Ergo" brought the ceremony to a conclusion.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the band of the 5th Bombay. L. I., this evening at six o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille. .....Pantomime .....C. Coote.
Village Festival..W. O'Keefe..
Polka. .....The Post Horn .....W. Moore.
Finale. .....Stradella.....Flotow.
Danse Gracieuse..Le Palais Royal .....T. Bonheure.
Valse. .....The Maid of the Mill.....Liddell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed Luxman Shivlal, Eman Bapoo, Jamal Kumrim and eleven others before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with keeping a common gambling house at Falkland Road, and the rest with gambling with money, dice and cards on Sunday last. Inspector Nelmes, having received information as to what was going on in the house, went there and arrested the whole of the accused in the act of gambling. His Worship convicted all the accused and fined the first Rs. 30; the second and the third Rs. 10 each; and the rest Rs. 2 each.

SAD DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN LAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Jooma Oomer, aged 8 years. On Sunday morning the deceased went out to play, but as he did not return home, his father searched for him, and failing to find the lad, he reported the matter to the police. Yesterday morning, the father again went in search of his son, when he recovered his dead body from an excavation that had been made for laying the Tansa main. There was six feet of water in the excavation. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SEIZURE OF IMPROPER PUBLICATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Hurst brought up Runchore Ramjee and Moolchund Vulubdass on a charge of selling and being in possession of books of obscene literature. Acting on certain information on the publicity of these works, the prosecuting officer proceeded to a house in Third Street, Bhoiwada, where the first accused was arrested. Subsequent investigations resulted in the police tracing one of these publications to the possession of a Hindu named Calidas, who had purchased it, and which contained improper pictures and writings. Following up this clue, another book was discovered upon him, and through his instrumentality and that of the first book-vendor, similar works were purchased from the house of Moolchund Vulubdass in Borah Bazaar Street. On searching the premises six hundred and fifty-four of the publications were seized, and Rs. 3-8, that was ostensibly given to the informants in making a purchase. The prisoner's plea of defence was that the works were printed in a language with which they were not conversant and they were ignorant of their contents. The Magistrate, who was not inclined to believe this version of the story, considered the charge a grave one which in the interests of public morality should be seriously taken notice of. The prisoners were convicted on the evidence adduced, and a fine of Rs 100 was imposed upon Ranchore Ramjee, with the alternative of rigorous imprisonment for one month. A sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed on the second offender. The books were ordered to be destroyed.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Clive Durant and Alexander Williams appeared on bail to answer the charges of assault and using criminal force to deter a public officer in the execution of his duties. Both the accused read their statements of defence on the present charge arising out of a civil suit in the Court of Small Causes, where a decree had been passed by the Third Judge for the plaintiff, and a bench warrant issued for the apprehension of the first accused for the non-settlement of a claim which he held to be undue. The story for the prosecution was considered concoction and an entire fabrication got up principally against the accused Williams to debar him from giving his testimony of what actually occurred. The witnesses for the prosecution were said to have testified to what they had not seen as was palpably demonstrative by the various discrepancies in their testimony. The accused Williams attributed the interest he evinced on behalf of Durant to his sympathy for the latter's illegal and oppressive treatment received at the Small Cause Court, and pointed out that so far from acting as he was alleged to have done he would have defeated his own object as surety, and that of Durant by committing an assault that would have rendered him co-accused instead of a witness. If the defence of the accused Durant a techincal resistence was pleaded to, but in the course of the afternoon evidence was adduced towards establishing mitigating circumstances with a view of showing that the resistance was not punishable by the Court. The accused proceeded to complain of the judges illegal action towards him, but was interrupted by the Magistrate who impressed upon the accused that he (the Magistrate) could not go into the question whether the Judge made an order rightly or wrongly, Mr. Cooper considered the accused's act in the Small Cause Court before the judge very foolish in trying to get committed by making use of certain expressions in Court. It seemed to the magistrate that the accused Durant had an opporunity in the Small Cause Court of questioning the point he (accused) was arguing which the magistrate had no power to go into.

The Magistrate in convicting the accusep Williams on the evidence before him said it appeared to him that Durant did intentionally make use of certain force towards the bailiff for the purpose of trying whether the bailiff was legally entitled to take him into custody. On his making use of that force towards the bailiff Inspector Hack removed him to the victoria for the purpose of removing him to a Civil Court. When Williams saw this violence used by Durant and his arrest by Inspector Hack he seemed to have forgot himself when the saw the bailiff rushing towards Durant and preventing him doing what he was entitled to do. The Magistrate therefore inflicted a fine of Rs. 5. The accused Durant led evidence in mitigation of his offence. The case was adjourned till to-day, when Mr. Cursetjee, the Third Judge of the Small Cause Court, will appear.

"No one is a fool always; every one is sometimes." You may be very wise, but you are mistaken if you do not use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap, Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS Horaby Row, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Assam, with incoming mails, may be expected to arrive here on the evening of Saturday, 4th July.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN intimated in Court yesterday that the depositions being voluminous, he would not take up the case against Manockjee Aslajee until the end of this or the beginning of next week.

THE first step in the Karachi-Delhi Railway is now well in hand, we mean the Hyderabad-Umarkote line. It is expected to be completed within the year.

THE Amir has, it is said, applied to the Government of India for machine guns or—as a correspondent puts it—"five or six cannons of the new sort which gives about 18 firings and only filled once."

THE Government transport steamer Mayo has entered the Government graving dock, being the first vessel to enter the new Kidderpore Docks. There was a small party of officials and visitors, and the proceedings evoked some interest.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the estimate of Rs. 11,77,317 for the completing of the Ruby Mines road. This is to meet an expenditure of seven lakhs already incurred, and to widen and metal the road.

IT is in contemplation to erect permanent barracks at Bernardmyo, to accommodate about 400 British troops, of whom 200 will be convalescents from various stations. The site is not yet fixed, but it will be at or very near Bernardmyo.

MR. YASSEEN KHAN, an Assistant Commissioner in the Berars, has been appointed a judge of the Hyderabad High Court *vice* Mr. Shareef-ul-Hassan, who died the other day.

A CASE was heard in the Calcutta Police Court on Friday, in which, because his meal was not ready in time, a babu locked his girl-wife in a room. On his return home, he opened the door and found she had committed suicide by banging herself to the roof with sarees. He got two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE *China Mail* to hand yesterday says :—The ferment in North China still continues. A French mission station at Tanyang was wrecked, and several adjoining buildings burned. Riots have also occurred at Kiukiang, and two murders are reported.

THE Rev. Allen Edwards, jun., South Lambeth, writes :—I am asked by Miss Baskett, as her vicar, to let it be known that as soon as ever legal proceedings were over, Captain Verney prepared to do all that was in his power to show his regret for the pain he had caused her, and that within the last day or two the sum of £400 has been forwarded to her by his solicitor.

IT is officially notified that in the calendar year 1892 not more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,500 chests in each month of the year. Of this quantity each month not more than 2,350 chests will be Benares opium, and not more than 2,150 chests Patna opium. No reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

THE new *projet de loi* as to the practice of medicine and the subsidiary arts in France connected therewith, which is now before the French Legislature, provides for the admission of duly qualified women to the pharmaceutical profession.

THE melinite investigation closed on June 6. The four persons in custody—M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite; M. Tripone, the agent of Messrs. Armstrong and Co.; his employe, M. Feuvrier; and M. Fesseler, the custodian of the plans and drawings at the Arms Manufactory at Puteaux—will be prosecuted.

No tea is now allowed to be taken into Great Britain unless a fair sample has been submitted to the Government Analyser at the Custom House, and is certified by him to be wholesome.

TELEGRAPHING on June 9, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says :—"I have received further confirmation of the statement I sent you to the effect that the Czar has not answered the questions recently put to him by France. The queries, as I reported, did not refer to a Franco-Russian alliance, but aimed only at ascertainig what the Czar would do in case of a Franco-German war."

LADY KNUTSFORD is suffering from an attack of influenza, and is confined to her bed. Lord Morris and Lord Macnaghten are prevented from attending the judicial business of the House of Lords this week, owing to a slight attack of influenza. The Registrar-General reports that the deaths primarily attributed to influenza in London, which had been 266, 319, and 310 in the preceding three weeks, were 303 last week. In addition to these there were fifty-six cases in which influenza was certified to have occurred in the course of other diseases. The deaths registered in the twenty-eight great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 28·3 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,388,441 persons in the middle of this year.

A CURIOUS, and what might have been a much more serious, accident, as our telegrams stated, befell a company of Grenadiers near Berlin, on Tuesday, while at exercise on the Tempelhofer Feld. During a thunderstorm the lightning struck in the midst of them, rendering thirty-four of the number senseless, killing the horses ridden by the captain, and seriously injuring the bugler who was holding it.

THE German travellers who were recently captured by Turkish brigands, and for whom a ransom was deposited, have been released. The Ottoman Grand Vizier is reported to have issued a decree announcing that a detachment of fourteen gendarmes—travelling in a separate carriage—is to accompany every Orient express train during the journey between Adrianople and Constantinople.

INFORMATION has reached Vienna that six weeks ago a formal proposal was laid before the Russian Government for a defensive alliance with France. Answer was given, however, that no such treaty could be concluded, as it was the Czar's main object to preserve the peace, and he could only do this by keeping a free hand. Substantially the following words were used :—"Russia must complete her armaments, finish her fortifications, and terminate the construction of her strategical railway lines. This may be the work of years. Meanwhile Russia cannot enter into engagements which would subordinate her action to the policy of any other power, however friendly. She must reserve to herself the right to take whatever decision may be dictated by the course of events in Europe."

A FAVOURABLE impression has been produced in Vienna by the reply which the Marchese di Rudini made to the interpellation put by the Radical Deputy, Signor Barzilai, in the sitting of the Italian Chamber on June 8. "You will not convince me," said the Italian Premier, "that Austria's friendship with Austria-Hungary is of a nature which excludes ill-will on the part of our ally towards Italy." I have reason to believe (says the *Standard* correspondent) that Count Kalnoky has taken occasion to thank the Marchese di Rudini for this declaration. The way in which Rudini has spoken of Austria is the surest sign of the renewal of the treaties of alliance.

THE Court of Appeal had before it on June 9, Colonel Mitchell's appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Mathew, discharging a rule *nisi* which he had obtained for a mandamus to the Secretary for War, directing him to consider and determine, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of 1884, what was the just equivalent for any loss he had sustained by his compulsory retirement under the Warrant. The Master of the Rolls and Mr. Justice Kay held that no mandamus would lie against the Secretary for War, who merely acted as her Majesty's representative in these matters.

CRICKET.

COLABA GARRISON *VS.* MESSRS. RALLI BROS. C. C.

THE above two clubs played off their first match this season on Saturday on the Esplanade, which resulted, after a well contested game, in a victory for Ralli Bros. C. C. by 42 runs. The Military put together a strong batting team but they felt the want of a good change bowler. Captain Smith, who, if we mistake not, did good service for Ahmednagar last year, knocked up 23 in very quick time and disposed of Bapasola by a splendid catch in the long-field. Ryan played a steady game for his 18 not out and his hit for 5 off a fast leg-break ball from writer was a very neat stroke. Rogers was the only other man who got into double figures. He made 13 by some very pretty play and did the best part of the bowling for his side. Ibbetson did fairly well with the ball too, securing 3 wickets for 32 runs. For Messrs. Ralli Brothers C. C. Bapasola, Machliwalla and Eduljee made 17, 15 and 12, respectively; but the feature of the innings was Gagrats' splendid play for 54 not out. He played extremely good cricket, driving well along the ground without giving the ghost of a chance. Choukar and Writer took the honours in bowling, the former, especially, trundling in splendid style. Machliwalla was doing remarkably when he was run out through his partner's over eagerness to get runs. The following are the scores, &c. :—

COLABA GARRISON.
1st Innings.

Smith, b Choukar	53
Ibbetson, c Walsh, b Choukar	4
Milton, b Choukar	1
Asbury, c Shroff, b Choukar	5
Ryan, not out	18
Goddard, b Writer	4
Tyrwhitt, b Writer	0
Rogers, b Writer	13
Rose, b Choukar	1
Weir, b Choukar	0
Parsons, b Writer	0
Extras	9
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.
Writer	33	32	4
Bapasola	10	16	0
Choukar	50	16	6
Gagrat	25	5	0

RALLI BROS. C. C.
1st Innings.

Mathuradass, run out	5
Mistri, b Ibbetson	3
Choukar, b Rose	2
Bapasola, c Smith, b Rogers	17
Walsh, c Ibbetson, b Rogers	2
Gagrat, not out	54
Machliwalla, run out	15
Writer, c Ryan, b Asbury	5
E. Shroff, b Ibbetson	12
Dosabhai, b Ibbetson	0
Patel, b Rogers	2
Extras	2
Total	119

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.
Ibbetson	45	32	3
Rogers	65	[illegible]	
Rose	15		
Goddard	15		
Ashbury	10		1

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB *VS.* ARROW CRICKET CLUB.

The following are the Scores made in this match, which resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. team by 4 runs on the 1st Innings.

Y. M. C. A.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr R Laxton, b Boyn	12			
Mr J Allan, b Boyn	1	not out	4	
		c, Fernandes, b,		
Mr T Lynn, b Boyn	0	Boyn	25	
Mr G Goyder, b Mason	0	b, Boyn	2	
Mr J White, c O'Brien, b, Mason	2	not out	11	
Mr C Brierley, l-b-w Boyn	2	b, Boyn	20	
Mr J Waller, b Moore	31			
Mr J MacCarthy, b Moore	0	b, Boyn	0	
Mr P Fitcher, l-b-w Chitts	0	b, Boyn	12	
Mr A Cooper, c Mason, b Moore	3			
E Sands, not out	4	c, and b, Boyn	17	
Extras	6	Extra	5	
Total	63	(6 wickets)	98	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr H Boyn	75	25	4	4	50	29	1	6
Mr E Chitts	20	8	1	1	15	13	1	0
Mr A Mason	20	17	0	2	15	16	0	0
Mr L Moore	33	11	1	3	25	12	0	0
Mr W Fernandes	0	0	0	0	20	11	0	0
Mr H T Binks	0	0	0	0	11	6	0	0

ARROW C. C.
1st Innings.

Mr J O'Brien, c Fischer, b Allan	2
Mr W Fernandes, run out	6
Mr W D Small, b Allan	8
Mr E Chitts, b Lynn	2
Mr A Mason, c Waller, b Lynn	4
Mr L Moore, c Lynn, b Allan	7
Mr H T Binks, b White	18
Mr J McKinnon, b Allan	6
Mr J Arratoon, c White, b Allan	0
Mr H Boyn, not out	9
Mr C Pinsent, b Allan	1
Extras	2
Total	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr J Allan	63	15	3	6
Mr T Lynn	50	30	1	2
Mr J White	30	12	0	1

MUNICIPAL C. C. *VS.* H. M.'S C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday between the Municipal Cricket Club and H. M's Customs Cricket Club. The game was drawn in favour of the Customs. The following is the score :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

S Tomlinson, c Pritchard, b Boylett	0
D Punlik, b Boylett	5
Dorabji Hirjibhoy, c Boylett, b Pritchard	7
E Madon, run out	12
S W Lynn, l-b-w	3
B Bhimjibhoy, b Boylett	2
E J Hale, run out	24
R Rowbottom, b Boylett	6
B Bhende, not out	6
Cursetji Daruwalla, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	68

CUSTOMS C. C.

L Chitts, b Hale	1
P Thomas, b Hale	4
P Boylett, c and b Lynn	2
H J Thomas, c Hale, b Lynn	4
H Forde, b Hale	18
C F Smith, b Hale	1
A Murray, b Hale	0
J Walsh, c Dattaram, b Rowbottom	21
H Pritchard, c Byramji, b Hale	2
J W Kelly, not out	21
R Walker, c Byramji, b Hale	12
Extras	13
Total	99

Y. M. C. A. *VS.* ISLAM C. C.

THE first match of the season of the Y. M. C. A. was played on the Cooperage ground on Saturday afternoon in splendid weather against the Islam C. C. and ended in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 73 runs on the first innings. Judging by the result of the match between a second eleven of the Y. M. C. A. and the Islam C. C. last year when the latter won very dicively the team chosen for the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, though by no means a first eleven, was undoubtedly too strong for the Islam Club, who are a comparatively new Club and have not as yet perhaps reached a high standard of excellence, though several of their number give promise of becoming really good cricketers. Although the match was timed to begin at 2 o'clock neither team were able to bring up its full number till nearly three, when the Islam C. C. having won the toss sent in Messrs. Tyebjee and K. S. Ali to face the bowling of Messrs. F. Clark and P. Hildreth. Mr. Tyebjee made a long and useful stand and Messrs. Mirza Ali and Shaik Hoosain, both youthful cricketers, played with great steadiness. For the Y. M. C. A. Hildreth bowled consistenly well and if the ground had helped him more would have had a fine record to show; he constantly beat the batsmen but only to see his bail skimming the bails within a fraction of an inch. Boileau lobs were as successful as ever, for though to an onlooker they appear perfectly simple, they have an awkward way of doing most unexpected breaks and suddenly hopping over the shoulder of one's bat from apparently no cause whatever. F. Clark seemed to have not yet got rid of the stiffness resulting from long rest from cricket and bowled and batted with a lack of swing that was very noticeable. On the Y. M. C. A. going in, however, with 51 runs to get to tie with the score of the Islam C.C. he led off in the first over by hitting a loose one to leg for five off Ali and in the same bowlers next over got two more away for 5 and 6 respectively. George and he together brought up the runs to 62 before they were parted and enjoyed (?) some very merry hitting. One of George's hits was a magnificent one far over the head of a very deep long one, a feat which was rewarded by great appiause. Clark then cut a very loose one for 6 and had not the batsmen been utterly done up might easily have made it 7. Of the rest H. Clark and Boileau scored well, the former (25) playing a better game than he has yet done this year while the latter after giving one or two chances carried his bat for 16. With 73 runs to the good and about 40 minutes to share the Y. M. C. A. Captain declared the innings at an end and put the Islam men in again in the hope of making it a single innings victory. In this, however, he was disappointed, for when time was called only 7 of the wickets had fallen for 30 runs. A word of praise is due to the fielding of the Y. M. C. A. men. One or two very good catches were made, a hard low one at third man in particular being held splendidly by F. Waller. The Islamites played pluckily and energetically to the end, but they were undoubtedly overmatched, and it is hoped that when the return is played later on the teams will be better matched.

The following are the scores :—

ISLAM C. CLUB.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H C Tyebjee b, Hildreth	9	C H J Clark b, F Clark	0	
K S Ali b-b-w F J Clark	0	run out	0	
Shere Khan c, F J Clark b, Hildreth	4	b, Hildreth	0	
Y S Ali b, Hildreth	1	run out	4	
Mirza Ali c, F J Clark b, Hildreth	11	not out	6	
Shaik Haiz c, F Waller b, Boileau	11	b, F J Clark	1	
M Rahimtollah c, Boileau b, F J Clark	6	c, Leggett b, F J Clark	3	
Sh Hossain c, F J Clark b, Boileau	1	did not bat.		
S C Tyebjee, not out	3	stumped b, Hildreth	11	
B Tookinani b, Boileau	0	did not bat.		
C Merchant b, F J Clark	0			
Extras	5	Extras	5	
Total	51	Total	30	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1891.

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In Honour of BACHOOBAI and PEROJBAI,
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NOTICE.—No Tickets will be sold at the Door.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds.—MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

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PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32	0
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Old Tom Gin	"	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles	"	27	0
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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 24th July, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 14th July. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office on or before the 2nd July.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C.M.

Bombay, 27th June, 1891.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Munjee Kessowjee—

About 95 bales 39 inches, 37½-38 yards grey shirtings.
" 15 " 47 " 38 " No. 999 "
" 668 " 38-39 " 38-38½ " "

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 30, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR NORTHBROOK'S GARDEN, AND TRIMBUK PURUSRAM STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following properties on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Dewjee Ramjee Contractor, by virtue and power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 18th March, 1890.

LOT No. 1.—AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with building or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, at Grant Road, south side, admeasuring 560 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, i.e., to say on the east partly by the property of Bai Goolbai and Dewjee Ramjee, on the West by a passage which is in the use of Dewjee Ramjee and Ladha Hajee, on the North by the Grant Road, and on the South by the property of Dewjee Ramjee and the said property is now in the use of the Dewjee Ramjee's tenants and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 262,

LOT No. 2.—AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with building or dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being in the Island of Bombay, at Trimbuk Purusram Street, westside, admeasuring 164 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows i.e., to say on the east by the said Trimbuk Purusram Street, on the west and north by the properties of Dewjee Ramjee, and on the south by the property of Coomar Khima Suja, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 2038, and new ward No. 2304, and street No. 140.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Ardaseer Bazonjee Vukeel, at his office, near Bombay Court of Small Causes, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF WATER-PROOF CLOTHINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, in Meadow Street,

A consignment of children and adults water-proof coats, leggings and caps.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 30, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COAL ASHES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, a quantity of coal ashes.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 139 of 1889.

Bai Rakhmabai, widow, and Executrix of Bhau Bhasker ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Daji Sadoo and others ..... Defendants

Pursuant to the final decree made herein on the 28th April 1891, and by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Special Commissioner, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1891, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Kolbhat Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 212½ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of fazandar under No. 20, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2593, and Street No. 41, and bounded on the east by the said Kolbhat Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by a gully, and on the south by another gully.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Plaintiff's Attorney or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 30, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

THERE are no financial or commercial advices to hand of later date than that chronicled in our report of Saturday evening; and our present news is entirely of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,84,344
Do. Branches	Inc.	"	4,67,854
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	11,99,206
Government Securities	"	"	1,968
Loans	Inc.	"	9,88,956
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	10,72,246
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,53,614
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	9,38,923

Although there had been a falling off of some 9¼ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance since the previous Saturday, there is virtually no material change in the position of Money, which is as easy as ever in the open market; and any tendency to a stiffer feeling which might have been induced by unfavourable harvest prospects should now be checked by the rainfall which has at length, though so tardily, set in. The principal noticeable points in the Presidency Bank's Statement, issued this afternoon, are a diminution of nearly 12 lakhs in Private Deposits, and an increase of 9¾ lakhs in Loans; but these items are counterbalanced to a considerable extent by a falling off in Bills Discounted, so that the net increase in the trade demand is represented by some 11 lakhs. The state of Government Deposits is about the same as at the close of the previous week, a decrease at the Head Office going against an increase to about the same extent at the Branches.

COTTON.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day than of late, especially by the Mills; but the amount of business has still been small, and the feeling has remained quiet, with prices unchanged. Purchases by spinners sum up 1,100 bales, consisting of 500 Oojein, at Rs. 157½; 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 131½; 100 bales each of Akola, at Rs. 145½; Karanja, at Rs. 157½; and Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 157; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 159; while exporters have taken 400 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 150; and 150 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been passing in this market, and prices have given way to 1 anna per cent. at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs.	5-4-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 "	"	5-3-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	"	4-12-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-5-0 to Rs.	4-5-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	"	4-6-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	"	4-13-0	"
Hard Red	"	"	4-4-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, and with prices of all descriptions unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,770	bales.
Wheat	75,531	cwt.
Linseed	15,959	"
Rapeseed	6,876	"
Poppyseed	2,798	"
Groundnuts	961	"
Castor seed	503	"

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone, and with no fresh business passing except occasional relets, which have been available at 18s. per ton for Seeds to Marseilles, and 20s. for the same cargo to Havre.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday evening's quotations with a weak feeling, and rates soon gave way under a demand for remittance, and settled down at a decline of 1-16d. Bank Demand was first placed at 1s. 5 15-32d., but on buyers coming forward, nothing better than 1s. 5 7-16d. could be got, and at that rate, and 1-32d. lower, a fair business was done. Some three months' sight Credits have been sold at 1s. 5⅝d. ready, and for July delivery; but Private Paper has been scarce. We quote ready rates at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 ¾d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 ½d.	"	
Credits do.	1s. 5 ⅝d.	"	
Francs do.	1·86	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for Fours have receded ¼ per cent. from Saturday evening's quotations. In the earlier part of the day 107 13-16 was quoted for Fours for Money and to-morrow's Settlement, and 107¼ for the end of July; and before closing, rates gave way another 1-16 per cent. 107¾ having been the final cash quotation. 108½ is now quoted nominally for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not been sought after on any line, and the market remains quiet but generally steady at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 965 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera ..... 3⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5 3-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. "	79½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	45⅝

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior (extra) left here for Bombay at daylight to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

NAPLES, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 29.

Orient Line mail steamer Ormuz from Suez arrived.
French mail steamer Saghalien from China arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, JUNE 29.

H. M. S. Blanche and Lapwing left for Colombo.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th June as compared with the statement of the 20th June 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	June 20, 1891. Rs.	June 27, 1891. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,31,908	43,47,654
Do. do. at Branches	38,09,552	42,77,416
Other Deposits	4,52,42,159	4,40,42,952
Post Bills	9,472	3,872
Cash Credits, undrawn	18,07,995	24,68,178
Rs. ..	6,96,51,085	6,90,96,082
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,11,57,410	111,55,442
Cash Credits on do. do.	72,81,166	76,25,663
Loans do. do.	67,40,965	77,29,921
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,589	1,298
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,39,74,011	1,29,01,765
Stamps, &c.	25,299	29,232
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,067 Amt. applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,067	3,92,067
Bullion	3,35,452	3,11,827
Cash Balances with Correspondents.	4,20,237	5,73,901
Cash and Currency Notes	2,93,22,839	2,83,83,916
Rs. ..	6,96,51,085	6,90,93,082

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 28.

10 p.m. .. 80·6

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

6 a.m. .. 77·4
10 a.m. .. 79·3
2 p.m. .. 80·4
4 p.m. .. 80·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FALLEN ASLEEP—At 23, Walker Street, Edinburgh, on the 19th inst., Lilla Buchanan, only daughter of Lt.-Col. G. W. Oldham, Royal Engineers, (Bombay retired.)—"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."—Rev. XXI. 4.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COLAHAN—June 3, E. Colahan, Bombay Municipality, aged 55 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CROOKSHANK—June 21, at No. 7, Alipore Lane, of heat apoplexy, Thomas Crookshank, Esq., of Tirhoot, aged 32.

PICKFORD—June 21, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Harold Hampden Pickford, aged 27, fourth son of the late Charles Hampden Pickford, of Calcutta and London.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1891.

THERE are many aspects of the famous baccarat case which will repay attention. The Lord Chief Justice began his charge to the jury by placing them in possession of the fact that the offence of cheating at cards is a misdemeanour at law. Any one convicted of cheating at cards is a misdemeanant and is to be punished accordingly. The statement that Sir William Gordon-Cumming had committed an indictable offence was clearly actionable, and the only defence possible was that the statement was true. The accusation was substantially that the player had added to his stakes after he knew that the card was favourable. Gambling his lordship defined as "the purchase of a chance." If the player put his money, not on a chance, but on a certainty, "he knows that it is not a chance that he gains." This constitutes cheating which, under section 17 of 8th and 9th Victoria, known as the Gaming Act, is a misdemeanour. The section is as follows: "Every person who shall by any fraud or unlawful device or ill-practice, in playing at or with cards, dice, or other game, win from any other person, to himself or any other or others, any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining such money or valuable thing from such other person by a false pretence with intent to cheat or defraud such person of the same, and being convicted thereof shall be punished accordingly." This being the state of the law, two difficult questions have been put. The first is: Will the Government or the Public Prosecutor prosecute Sir William Gordon-Cumming for cheating or for perjury, or for both? The answer, of course, is that the Government will not take that course. There are many reasons for not doing so; not the least of which is that it is very doubtful whether a jury would bring in a verdict of guilty in such a case. The next question which has been raised at home, is: Will the Government, or will the Public Prosecutor, take any action against those other persons who are admitted to have compounded a crime and who appear to have been engaged in what is known at law as "a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice?" The answer to this malicious conundrum the reader can easily supply for himself. Government will take no action, and those who compounded a "crime" and entered into a "conspiracy," will be left unwhipped of justice.

But the ingenious querist might go further and put a question that would merely strike terror, not into the hearts of those who tried to hoodwink the law, but freeze the marrow in the bones of every member of the Tranby Croft house-party. They were one and all guilty of the very grave offence of playing an "unlawful game." A poet of the last century tried hard to justify "one who as innocent regards a snug and friendly game of cards," but it would be vain to try and pursuade a court of law that to play baccarat at the family mansion of the Wilsons and watch one of the players, was either innocent or friendly. If traduced before a court of justice the players would one and all learn that baccarat is an unlawful game, —one of such exceptional turpitude that it was provided for before it was invented by the foresight of the legislature when the first Defender of the Faith sat upon the throne which will one day be filled by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. There can be no doubt whatever that baccarat is an "unlawful game." In a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Hawkins in the case of Jenks *vs.* Turpin, there was the following deliverance, which places baccarat within the category of games which are illegal under the statute. Said his lordship: "The unlawful games now are—ace of hearts, pharaoh, basset, hazard, passage, roulet, every game of dice except backgammon, and every game of cards which is not a game of mere skill, and, I incline to add, any other game of mere chance. Does baccarat come within this category? The description of the game given by Mr. Russell satisfies me that it does. It is a game of cards; it is a game of chance; and though, as in most other things, experience and judgment may make one player or banker more successful than another, it would be a perversion of words to say it was in any sense a game of mere skill. It is, therefore, in my opinion, an unlawful game within the meaning of the statute. It is said that it is a game of modern invention. That may be; and assuming it to be so, it is just what the Legislature intended to include in the phraseology of the eleventh section of Henry VIII., c. 9, as a new unlawful game hereafter to be invented." Will the Government or the Public Prosecutor direct an information to be laid against all those who played baccarat under such memorable circumstances on the 8th and 9th of September last? It is, we are afraid, highly improbable that any step will be taken in the matter. The severer moralists must be content to know that it is as much a violation of the statutes of the realm to play baccarat and be cheated, as it is to play baccarat and to cheat. The writer of the well-known distich would have to change a word in his lines, had he survived to read the reports of the proceedings in the baccarat case, which might henceforth stand thus: "Surely the peril is as great, of being cheated as to cheat." Sir William Gordon-Cumming was consoled for the verdict of the jury by the hisses which it elicited in the court and the cheers which awaited himself in the street. The plaintiffs were hooted and hustled, and had to seek refuge from the public indignation. The morning papers have scarcely published the merciless summing of the Judge and the adverse verdict of the jury, when the victim leads to the altar a young lady, daughter of a millionaire, who refuses the opportunity of breaking off the engagement. With his bride he goes down to his ancestral home in Scotland, and the population light bon-fires and illuminate in his honour. Sir William Gordon-Cumming had obviously some ground for saying that every one hoped that he would win his case. Seventy letters of sympathy were received by him the day following the verdict.

What is the explanation of this singular display of what looks at first sight like misplaced sentiment? The explanation is perhaps to be found in the prevailing impression that while it is still possible to doubt that the plaintiff in the action was guilty, there is no room whatever to doubt that, whether guilty or innocent, he received hard and even harsh measure at the hands of his hosts and of his friends. The Solicitor General in one of the ablest forensic speeches ever delivered, spoke of these latter as false friends—language excusable in an advocate, but which we need not accept as altogether deserved. But they were by no means true friends; they at once jumped to the conclusion that every word that was said by the accusers was strictly and literally true. Having prepared a confession of guilt for the accused to sign almost before they had told him of the accusation or asked him if he had any explanation to give, they placed it like a pistol at his head and gave him the choice of signing it or being denounced next morning on the race-course. They put down in their precis of the affair damaging statements which they took it for granted the accusers had made, but which were afterwards declared not to have been made at all. It turned out that none of the parties had seen or professed to have seen stakes withdrawn when the cards were adverse; yet this forms a damning item in the first accusation, which influenced the opinion of the Prince of Wales. The precis stated that the party arranged to watch Sir William Gordon when playing on the second night. The witnesses when in court repudiated this suggestion of watching. Mrs. Wilson, so far from watching, had even dismissed from her mind—had altogether forgotten —that her son had made the terrible revelation to her the night before that one of her guests had cheated at cards, and that it was necessary to change the table so that he might not cheat again. Further, it turned out under cross-examination that the five witnesses to the cheating, each of them, had seen one instance of it, and that none of the other four had seen that particular instance, except in one solitary case, and in that the watchers expected to see the cheating. The Solicitor General made full and fair use of these discrepancies, and, no doubt, the audience in court—and the far larger audience outside—saw some reason to doubt whether the proof was quite sufficient to ruin the career of a gentleman and a soldier who, until he went down to Tranby Croft, had borne an unblemished reputation. There is, however, the verdict of the jury. The *Graphic* points out not unfairly that the issue before the jury was not the guilt or innocence of the plaintiff, but whether the defendants were or were not under an honest belief when making the charge against Sir William Gordon, who himself had signed a paper virtually admitting his guilt. Defendants are entitled to the benefit of the doubt if the plaintiff's case is not proved up to the hilt. It is now clear to all the world that whether Sir William cheated, or did not cheat, he should never have signed the paper presented to him. It is equally clear that such a document should not have been drawn up by Lord Coventry and General Williams, and that the Prince of Wales should have resolutely refused to have anything to do with it, signed or unsigned. If it were deemed advisable to bind over Sir William not to touch cards again, even at the regimental mess, his parole should have sufficed—the authority and influence of His Royal Highness being a sufficient guarantee that the parole would be religiously observed. But things should never have been permitted to get to the stage when such a questionable and dishonouring condition was even to be considered. Hosts and guests alike should have refused to believe that it was possible that one of themselves could be guilty of card-sharping, or that a mere card-sharper could be tolerated in the army or in the clubs, or in friendly intercourse and still to his familiars be "dear Bill" as before. On an historical occasion, an illustrious Queen-Consort was thrown from her horse, and it was feared that the courtiers might imagine that they had seen the royal ankles. Spanish etiquette found a way to surmount the danger; it was formally declared that "the Queen of Spain has no legs!" Men of the world ought to have found as effectual a way of avoiding scandal when young Wilson told young Lieutenant Levett, "This is too hot!" A declaration that there had been enough of baccarat, and that it could be played no more, would have sufficed to avoid a very disagreeable scandal, and saved the Prince of Wales and his friends a great deal of vexation.

THE half-yearly report of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was anticipated with some degree of anxiety by those who are the fortunate holders of shares, and with interest by the commercial public, who remember that immediately after the December report was issued, the company lost two vessels, labour strikes prevailed, and prices fell. But the interim dividend, as our telegrams stated, was precisely the same as this time last year, and the prospect of a dividend higher than usual at the close of the financial year was held out by Sir Thomas Sutherland. As luck would have it, last year was exceptionally prosperous, and the company had carried a sum of eighty-five thousand pounds to its insurance account—some fifteen thousand in excess of what was wanted to cover the loss of the two vessels. The Chairman felt bound to tell the shareholders that the half-year had not been so prosperous as the corresponding half of the previous year. Passenger traffic had not only been maintained, but increased; still there had been a falling off in the receipts. The revenue in outward freight from the Port of London alone had diminished by very nearly forty thousand pounds—not from carrying less, but owing to increased competition and the lower rates which resulted. It is estimated that not less than three million tons of shipping have been added to the English register during the past four years; and of course these must by hook or crook be employed. Hence not only the P. and O., but many another old-established line has found unexpected rivalry, and consequently reduced prices. The senior firms lament these facts; the junior rejoice; and the *Lighthouse*, a paper circulating among shipping people becomes ecstatic. The P. and O. Company's report it refers to as a funereal document. "The shipping trade is going to the dogs," it says; but only "viewed through P. and O. spectacles." It rejoices that all shipowners do not regard the Eastern trade so gloomily, and foretells the dawn of the day when the new lines will be in the ascendant. This, of course, may come to pass some day, and the P. and O. may not be in existence when Macaulay's New Zealander books his passage to London. But if Sir Thomas Sutherland's forecasts may be relied on as confidently as they have been hitherto, it will be a long time before the new lines become really serious competitors. Every line serves its purpose, and perhaps few regard with feelings in the slightest degree akin to dismay, the temporarily reduced freights. The P. and O. directors, according to the chairman's speech, have contracted for thirty-five thousands tons of shipping—vessels of the Victoria type. The Rome and the Carthage are to be lengthened, and their speed increased. Thus the company is prepared for all competition, and will doubtless hold its own throughout severer struggles than any which at present threaten. One portion of the report, however, leaves a disagreeable after-taste. It is that which refers to the casualties of six months ago. The chairman felt bound in justice to the service and the captains to state that the accidents did not occur through any negligence, carelessness or want of discipline; they simply occurred from errors of judgment in navigation, owing to the anxiety of the commanders to push on in accomplishing their voyages. Yet the men, who had served the company for years faithfully and well, and against whom charge of culpability could in any way brought, "have lost their employment in service and probably lost their career in world." If this be the P. and O. Company idea of justice to its men, no wonder *Lighthouse* and the company's rivals are merry when the P. and O. is sad.

THE monsoon prospects are more favourable now, and locally the rains seem to have set in. This morning's weather report indicates the probability of a heavy downpour. Though, for some miles along both railway lines, the fields are under water, the monsoon does not yet seem to have travelled far. Some rain has fallen on the Ghauts. Poona and Igatpuri report slight showers. Between Rajkot and Kallian the fields are parched and dry, and cattle are almost entirely without food or water. Up-country, however, there is still no relief. In Northern India the heat is described as intense and existence barely tolerable. A Jubbulpore correspondent informs us that though a slight shower fell and the temperature fell eight degrees on Saturday, the skies afterwards became clear, and there is yet no sign of further rain. Prices of grain and fodder are rising. In Calcutta our contemporaries are disposed to philosophise. The *Englishman* declares that it is a mistake to suppose the present delay is unprecedented, and the outlook to-day is by no means worse than it was three years ago. They are apparently possessed of more patience than we in Bombay. People are dying of heat apoplexy, and a couple of hundred horses have dropped dead in the streets. No cases of fatal heat apoplexy, we believe, have been reported in Bombay, and the number of horses killed by sunstroke does not exceed a dozen.

THE members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held a especial meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the following motion, which had been proposed by Mr. Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan, and seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha, "That in order effectually to improve the city of Bombay, it is necessary to have a Betterment Act on the lines of the Act now in force in Massachusett, in the United States of America, and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to communicate with the Government of Bombay in order to secure the necessary legislation on the subject." Mr. Taleyarkhan explained at great length the principles of the Betterment Act, and declared that if such an Act were introduced into Bombay, it would make the city more healthy, it would give better means of communication than at present, and at the same time would considerably improve the appearance of the city. There was a crying need for improvement in Bombay, but it seemed to him that in the circumstances it would take a very great many years to obtain what was required unless an Act on the lines of the Act in force in Massachusett was introduced. Dr. Viegas agreed that the streets and roads in the city stood in need of improvement, but he did not consider that the remedy advocated by the proposer of the motion was suited to the requirements of Bombay. After Mr. Taleyarkhan had replied to Dr. Viegas, the motion was put to the meeting and rejected, three votes only having been given in its favour and ten against it. We hold over an extended report of the proceedings till our next issue.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation Mr. George Cotton, the President, stated that he had received the following letter from Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant regarding his nomination as representative of the Corporation at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography:—"Sir,—I have the honour to thank you for your letter No. 1588, dated 9th May, and to express my appreciation of the honour the Corporation have done me in nominating me as their representative at the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

STORMY SCENES IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ROME, JUNE 28.

Scenes of unequalled uproar have occurred in the Chamber of Deputies during a debate on the Triple Alliance, the Radicals objecting to a renewal of the Alliance. The sitting was repeatedly suspended.

The Marquis di Rudini declared that the Government adheres firmly and absolutely to the alliance with the Central European empires, being confident that the peace of Europe would thus be long assured.

His emphatic statement by the Premier produced a great sensation.

PROSPECTS OF THE RUSSIAN HARVEST.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 28.

The prospects in Russia show no improvement. The Government are now considering the question of prohibiting the export of corn.

CLOSING OF TIN-WORKS IN WALES.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The tin-works in South Wales have been closed, the American markets being overstocked. About 30,000 hands engaged in the trade are thrown out of employment.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN SHAW.

Captain Shaw, Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has resigned.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 29.

The Nepaul, with the English mails of the 17th, left for Bombay at 12 noon, to-day.

The Rohilla left for Colombo and Australia at 2 p.m.

TRIAL OF OTHER OFFENDERS AT MANIPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 29.

The trial of nine Manipuris, believed to have been associated with the murder of Mr. Quinton's party, commenced on the 24th instant. The names of the accused are Usurba Yenkoiba, Chowla Heda, Kongbraw Kamba Singh, Dhojo Noru Singh, Nepra Triluk Singh, the satwal Dhona Singh. The executioner, the first witness for the prosecution, Angao Ningto, described the events of the 24th March, stating how Mr. Grimwood asked him to see the party to the West Gate, after the conclusion of the evening durbar, and how, while he attempted to do so, they had only gone a few paces, when a crowd of sepoys set upon the party, wounding Mr. Simpson with sticks, and stones were thrown, and the Dragon Gate was found closed. Jatra Singh and Wangdnai Rupka came to their aid. The Jubraj came up shortly afterwards, and spoke a few words to the Chief Commissioner. He ordered Jatra Singh to break open the door of the Durbar-hall and take the officers inside. The Jubraj then went away. Witness asked the officers if they were hurt, and Jatra Singh brought Mr. Simpson some water. Leaving Jatra Singh in charge of the officers, witness went to the Tope-guard, and ordered Usurba Yenkoiba, Kongbraw, and a person named Wena, all of whom were lalup chingbas, to take men to the Durbar-hall and watch the sahibs, and see that no harm befell them. Witness then went to have his food, and on his return discovered that the officers had been murdered. The second witness, Jatra Singh, said the officers were unable to get as far as the Dragon Gate after the durbar, and he could not say if it was open or closed when the Jubraj arrived. He asked if the bandsmen were present in the lower storey of the Durbar-hall, being the band-room. Witness said they were not present. When witness gave Mr. Simpson water, a short sahib wrote down witness's name in his note-book. Five or six sepoys arrived from the Tope-guard, Usurba Yenkoiba and Chowbi Heda being amongst them. They remained outside; witness was inside. Witness then related how the orders for the execution were giaen by the Tongal General, and how he and Usurba went to the Jubraj for further orders. Witness stated that to the final advice of the Tongal the Jubraj made no reply; but did not mention that the Jubraj was asleep. Witness concluded by saying that seeing that something dreadful was going to happen, he went to his quarters to sleep. Usurba, the first accused, related much the same story as he told when examined as a witness in the trial of the Jubraj. He states how he remained behind in the Tope-guard after the other sentries had gone on to the Durbar-hall; and how it was to him in the first instance that the Tongal gave the order to kill the sahibs. Yenkotha brought the final message for the officers to be made over to the executioners. He saw Triluk Singh Satwal, the eighth accused, with a lamie, who had a dhao. Four officers and a bugler were marched down to the Dragon Gate, and made over to the satwal. Heda, the third accused, and Kongbraw, the fourth accused, accompanied the officers to the gate. The rest remained at the Durbar-house. He knew making over the officers to the executioners meant that they were to be killed. The reason he made them over was because the Tongal and the Jubraj had been together, and hence the order had the Jubraj's approval. He did not see irons on the officers. He was a lalup chingba, and wore a sword. He was obeying orders, and had no desire to kill the sahibs. Had he refused, he would have been killed himself. Yenkoiba, the second accused, denied that he took the final order for the execution from the Tongal to the Durbar-hall. He admits leaving the prisoners and going to the Tope-guard, and says the Tongal asked him if, in accordance with orders given to Usurba, the officers had been killed. He simply replied they had not been [illegible] to the Durbar-hall he found [illegible] already there, [illegible] to the [illegible] was a sentry at the door of [illegible] Kamba Singh, Dhajo Singh, [illegible] sentries inside. Usurba first called out that the officers were ordered to be killed. Yenkoiba subsequently called out that the Tongal's orders were to make over the officers for execution. The officers were fettered, and all the eight sentries took them to the Dragon Gate. Kamba Singh, the fifth accused, said that Usurba Yenkoiba, Kongbraw, and Nepra were lalup chingbas and superior officers, and wore swords. The rest of the sentries were sepoys, and were armed with guns. Heda Dhojo Singh, Nepra, and himself, accompanied the prisoners to the gate. He thought the other sentries did so, but the crowd pressed so much that he could not be certain. He entered the fort on the afternoon of the 24th March. He did not desire to kill the officers. He acted under orders. Dhojo Singh, the sixth accused, stated that Yenkoiba called out that the prisoners were to be made over for execution, and he marched them from the Durbar-hall to the Dragon Gate, and there made them over to the satwal Dhojo, and Heda assisted Mr. Simpson along; the bugler was behind. All the eight sentries went as far as the gate. He did not actually see the executions. A great crowd was standing round the Dragons, but he could not identify any one who was present. The statement of Nepra, the seventh accused, was similar to those already given. He said the officers were fettered, and that Yenkoiba brought the final orders for the executions. Triluk Singh Satwal, the eighth accused, stated he remained inside his guard while the fighting was going on. In the evening he heard some officers had come to the durbar. About midnight, Yenkoiba called him and said the Tope Guard had ordered him to bring an executioner. He could only find Dhona Singh, the ninth accused, and brought him with his dhao to the Durbar-hall, where the lalup chingbas told him to execute the officers. He said he would go to the Tope Guard first, and there he received orders from the Jubraj and the Tongal to behead the officers. On his return to the Durbar-house the lalup chingbas asked him how many executioners he had brought. He replied, one only; and was told to fetch others. He went to his guard, but none of the executioners would accompany him, all making excuses. This occupied half an hour; and on his return he saw Dhona Singh standing over the bodies of four sahibs and a bugler. He arrived just as the bugler was decapitated. All of the accused were found round the bodies. He knew all the accused well. He did not see any ministers or head men present. About 200 or 300 were present at the executions, and the leading part was taken by the Tope Guard lalup chingbas, who are before the Court. After the executions he returned to his guard. Dhona Singh remained with the bodies. He did not know if the dhao before the Court was the one used at the executions. He was satwal or head of the lamies, and carried out the executions and other menial offices. There were three public executioners proper, of whom Dhona Singh was one. He was on duty on the 24th March. He saw two maibas or demon-worshippers at the executions. One of them was named Wankai. He did not see them perform any religious rite. Wankai, who was dressed all in white, came out of the throne-room, which is within a few yards of the Dragons, after the executions, and told him to tell the executioner to wait for orders.

Dhona Singh, the ninth accused, said he was a public executioner. He was called from his house to the fort on the evening of the 24th March. Two or three hours later the Satwal told him he was wanted to execute some people. He went to the box where the dhao is kept, and took it out. He, the Satwal, and Yenkoiba went to the Durbar-house, but he himself, being a low-caste man, remained without. The Satwal went to fetch more executioners. The officers were in charge of sentries, and were marched to the Dragons. He stood in front of the South Dragons, and executed the officers one by one. They were kept at the Dragon Gate. One was marched up, and his head cut off; then another, and so on. The victims stood facing the west; he was facing north. They were fettered, but their hands were not tied. The bugler and two officers were executed with one blow, and two required a second stroke. He recognised the dhao before the Court as the one he had used. He did not recollect if any of the accused (Nos. 1 to 7) were present. He was ordered to stand in front of the Dragons; and did not know why the executions took place there. Many years ago he beheaded a traitor who was taken from the fort to Arong—a place twelve miles distant. He did not know why he was taken so far. After the executions he was ordered to bring the body of Mr. Grimwood to the Dragons and behead it. Then two maibas told him to bury the heads in the field, in which they were subsequently found. The bodies were carried out of the fort before daybreak, and buried in a ditch. The Residency was in flames at the time. He had no wish to kill the officers, but would have been killed himself had he not obeyed orders. Major Maxwell has succeeded in securing the dhao with which the murder of our officers was committed. It is two feet in length, and not very heavy. The Jubraj's sword has been produced, and is of the pattern worn by general officers in our service.

DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN DU MOULIN FROM MANIPUR.

Captain du Moulin, Transport Officer, Cachar Road, and since the closing of the line Transport and Commissariat Officer at Manipur, left Manipur on the 28th, to rejoin his appointment as Station Staff Officer at Dalhousie.

A TRIP TO THE CHASSAD COUNTRY.

Mr. Howell, Assistant Political Officer, accompanied by Lieutenent Clay and a party of the 43rd Gurkhas, is making a trip to the Chassad country.

ALLEGIANCE OF CHIEFS OF THE KANHOW TRIBE.

The chiefs of the Kanhow tribe came into Fort White on the 27th, and on the 28th took an oath to abstain from raiding, cutting telegraph wires, molesting convoys, &c.; and further agreed to recognise all British Government officers as their superiors, and to pay an annual tribute in acknowledgment of their fealty.

RELEASE OF HANTOHENKAP AND OTHER CAPTIVE CHIEFS.

As they have delivered up all their Burman captives and slaves, Hantohenkap and the other chiefs that have been held in captivity since the affair at Fanjzang, are now set at liberty. The usual formalities of mythen-slaying, &c., were gone through at the oath-taking, and the chiefs consented very willingly to our terms.

FRIENDLINESS OF THE SIRGENS.

The Sirgens are extremely friendly to us, and are at present doing very hard work in bringing corrugated iron from the plains, for which a great deal of money will fall into their hands. Captain Rose, the Political Officer, visited six of their villages; which pleased them much and considerably strenghtened their confidence. Their invitation for another visit is very pressing.

BUILDING OF NEW VILLAGES AT MANIPUR.

It is reported that some Manipuris have begun to build three different villages in the Nwengal country.

PROPOSED SURVEY AT ADEN.

The country round about Aden, an area of about 2,700 square miles, it is decided to have surveyed by a party from the Survey Department to be sent there next working season.

THE MONSOON PROSPECTS UP-COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 29.

To-day at noon, for more than an hour, there was a heavy shower of rain, which amounted to one inch and eighty-three cents.

MADRAS, JUNE 29.

The condition of affairs, so far as poor people are concerned, is daily getting worse. Around Madras the prospects are rendered more serious by absence of the rain that usually accompanies the bursting of the south-west monsoon. A few weeks ago it was hoped that if the ryots could hold out till September, they might then reap a harvest that would bring at least partial relief. That hope is all but gone now, owing to the long delay of rain. Not the least alarming feature of the present distress is the existing or threatened dearth of drinking water in many places.

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.*

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 29.

The memorial of the Parsees in regard to the Clock Tower tragedy proceedings was presented to H. E. the Governor in Council to-day by Dr. Bahadurji, who had travelled up for the purpose. No further deputation appeared to represent the community.

I learn that the Governor was asked by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy if he would receive a large deputation from Bombay to present the petition. Mr. Lee-Warner, on behalf of his Excellency, replied that if the deputation had nothing to add beyond what was in the petition, it would be unnecessary to bring so many people all the way to Poona to present it; that the Government had already consulted with the Advocate-General on the matter, and full consideration would be given to whatever representation might be made.

Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary, Judicial Department, received the petition, which was accompanied by a covering letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the Secretary, Dr. Bahadurji. The principal signatures on the memorial are those of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanji Patel, Nusserwanji Petit, Sorabji Framji Patel, Rao Bahadur Luxmon Jugonnath, the ex-Dewan of Baroda, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, Dr. Bahadurji, Mr. S. S. Sassoon, Mr. Nathan, Prince Samatsinji, Mr. W. Flemming, Mr. Goatling, heads of firms and European representatives of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros., and Messrs. Glade and Co. The signatures number close upon forty-five thousand, and include the leading Parsis, Hindu lawyers, doctors, merchants, and also representatives of the Jewish and Mahomedan communities. It is stated that there is a belief in Poona that Buchoobai and Pherozebai were victims of foul play. The Memorial Committee and the families of the deceased girls have made arrangements with Mr. Inverarity to watch the case at the sessions.

* The text of the petition is given in another column.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on June 12, says:—

The thanks of military men in India are due to Mr. Webster, the Conservative member for East St. Pancras, for calling attention to the confusion arising from the arming of native troops with more than one kind of rifle. I sent you last week the full text of Mr. Webster's rather long interpellation. For the convenience of your readers I give the answer to each question separately.

1. What is the number of native troops in the service of the Government of India who on the 1st of January, 1891, were armed with the Martini and the number armed with the Snider?—"The Secretary of State has not the exact figures, but roughly speaking rather more than one-half of the native troops had Martinis and the rest Sniders."

2. Was any other rifle requiring a different description of ammunition than used?—"There is no other rifle except these two in use among native troops."

3. Would it be possible in any future change of rifle to make the change division by division throughout the length and breadth of India? and 4 Would it be possible to issue instructions that on any relief being sent to a division armed with a new rifle that relief shouldbe similarly armed before leaving its old quarters?—"The plan suggested would not in the opinion of the Secretary of State's advisers produce the desired result, as troops would not be restricted to service in that division only to which they are allotted."

5. Are there any general instructions fixing the minimum number of rounds of ammunition British and Native troops in India should have with them on the line of march when proceeding on active service or on a mission in which hostilities may be reasonably anticipiated? "There are general instructions dealing with all the points mentioned except the last, namely, troops proceeding on a mission, &c. In that case the number of rounds would depend upon the particular circumstances of the case."

With reference to the answer to paragraph 2 Mr. Webster asked if in Poona the 3rd Bombay Cavalry were armed with the Snider while other regiments on that station were armed with the Martini-Henry carbine. Was it also the fact that the 8th Bombay Light Infantry were armed with the Snider, while the 26th Bombay were armed with the Martini-Henry? Was it not the fact, he further asked, that there were four different kinds of ammunition in use and four different weapons and did not the same thing constantly occur in India? Sir John Gorst replied: "The House will see that what the hon. gentleman asks is whether there are not two kinds of carbines as well as two kinds of rifles on the Snider and Martini-Henry principle. I believe that is so, and I am not sufficiently acquainted with military matters to say whether the ammunitions can be assimilated in every case." Mr. Webster, undaunted, asked Sir John Gorst if he did not think it would be better to assimilate all the arms in use in India so that they should be capable of using the same ammunition. "As I have said," the right hon. gentleman observed "I am not a military man, and I do not know whether troops engaged in cavalry service could carry a rifle. (A laugh.) That is the answer I have endeavoured to convey." Mr. Webster did not pursue the matter further, but doubtless he will return to it on some future occasion.

Mr. H. S. King, M. P., is still looking after the interests of his Civil Service friends. Last night he asked whether Viscount Cross has had under consideration those recommendations of the Select Committee to which effect has not yet been given, particularly those relating to a uniform scheme explicitly describing the terms of pension and furlough and the insufficiency of the present furlough pay, and whether it may be expected that early steps will be taken to carry those recommendations into effect. Sir John Gorst's reply was to the effect that the Secretary of State has been in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject, and that the matter is still under consideration.

I learn that two or three of the gentlemen selected to attend the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography as official delegates of the Indian Governments are unable to accept the position. Some other suitable persons will no doubt be chosen to fill the vacancies. The *Times* this morning announces that Mr. Godley, C.B., the permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart., C.S.I., and Mr. Robert Stewart well-known in commercial circles, had joined the Indian committee. Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G., formerly of Ceylon, and now manager of the West-end branch of the Bank of England, has also become a member of that committee. The last mail brought the nominations of delegates by the Calcutta University. Three gentleman, including Sir H. Harrison have been chosen to represent that body. I believe that no official answer has yet been received from the invitations sent to the Madras and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce to appoint delegates. The Finance Committee, which is presided over by Surgeon-General Cornish, C.I.E., will be glad of any financial assistance that can be given by people in India. Everything is done to minimise the expenses, but the outlay in connection with such a gigantic undertaking must necessarily be heavy. The Gaekwar's example in subscribing so liberally will, it may be hoped, be followed by other princes and wealthy private individuals in India. In this country town councils and other public bodies recognising the benefit to be derived by mankind at large from the coming Health Parliament are contributing to the funds. Could not the Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras Corporations vote some thing to the Congress and thereby show their solidarity with Municipal institutions at home?

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

It is annoying that the end of another week should find us even less [illegible] in news whereon to dilate than we were eight days ago. Hitherto our dissipations and our thunderstorms have been equally mild. No sooner had I closed and addressed my last letter, in which I lamented the total absence of rain, than to belie my words I was treated to a shower of the latter, and for about five minutes it rained in earnest. Then, from the welcome, delightful, downright, delicious downpour we were all longing for, it degenerated into a dismal, [illegible] appointing, deplorable, depressing drizzle, leaving the atmosphere sticky, steamy, and stuffy.

This little joke was repeated diurnally for half the week, always at about 4 p.m., with much banging of firmamental artillery, and effective forked flashes, about as innocuous as the lightning in Faust at the Lyceum. The weather is still our one all-absorbing topic of conversation, and as no one has anything very new to say on the subject, it grows monotonous. We agree in principle with Thaddeus that considering what the denizens of Jacobabad and other fascinating stations in Scinde have to put up with, we make an inordinate amount of fuss over our smaller climatic inconveniences; still we must remember that those unfortunates only get what they expect, and expect what they get; whereas we who look for coolness and comfort at the end of June, when we get neither, are apt to feel injured, and consider that the clerk of the weather is playing it rather low down on us, not to make better arrangements. We should like to be resigned, and "the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak," and we are afraid that so long as it relieves our feelings we shall grumble no less, but rather more than our neighbours.

Owing to the present state of things, amusements have as yet rather hung fire, but our gymkhana dance on Monday was, we think, a success, though a few discontented spirits were of course not wanting. In the hands of Major Lister, R.E., who is now running these dances in place of our grand young man, William the Less, our perfect floor has suffered no deterioration. Little inconsiderable, but desirable, innovations have even made their appearance, such as a neatly framed programme of music, thoughtfully put here and there for the edification of all whom it might concern. The waltzes, too, were better chosen and less time-honoured than of yore, and though rather too slow at first, the band of the 10th Native Infantry was playing remarkably well before the end of the evening. There were not too many couples for comfort in dancing, and enough to make the room cheerful. We might have enjoyed another "extra," but our autocratic Arbitor Elegantiarum had decreed otherwise, perhaps wisely, as we did not leave before one o'clock a.m. There is another dance in anticipation on Monday, the 29th. The series should have begun earlier, but the first was postponed, owing to two very sad occurrences which cast a shadow over the beginning of our season.

While we were amusing ourselves in Mahableshwar, the powers that rule in gymkhana matters were not idle. The building was "closed for alterations and repairs," resulting in the decoration of our white-walled centre room with relief-lines and touchings up of yellow. In the day-time the improvement is slight, but at night it is a great change for the better. The badminton courts, too, are now lit in the only rational way from the roof as well as from the walls, and the shed has been made use of in the evening lately with a great renewal of zeal. We must confess to a wish that the library had undergone a like transformation. We cannot tell whence comes all the ancient rubbish of novels by authors whose very names have long since sunk in the waters of oblivion. Any attempt to unearth a readable book from its dusty and dreary recesses engenders in us a feeling akin to despair. We have been unable to discover whether the long-expected consignment of new volumes from home has ever arrived. The collection is not destitute of treasures, but if it were smaller, the gems would be more prominent. The obsolete, stupid and objectionable books which time has accumulated on the shelves, would, if weeded out, make a respectable bonfire, and the smoke of their *auto-da-fe*, would be to us like Epps' cocoa, both "grateful and comforting." We greatly miss our trim compact little Prec Hall Library, with its plentifully-filled shelves of well-chosen and easily get-at-able new books.

Contrary to expectation, Thursday afternoon was clear-skied and breezy, and we repaired to the Ganeshkhind Reception in a good temper and white uniform; the humane "*hukam*" for hot weather kit having been issued in the local prints. In spite of Lady Harris's magic presence we noticed a fair sprinkling of "inexpensive cotton frocks," but thought the wearers looked none the less charming. After all, such dresses are more appropriate in this weather than thicker or more elaborate confections of the modiste's art.

We missed the Madras badminton and tennis courts, which gave pleasant occupation to the guests at Bella Vista. The space behind Government House is sufficiently restricted to give our peregrinations, two and two, a faint resemblance to sentry-go or a policeman's beat. However, we varied our recreation by pausing to admire Lady Harris's menagerie—two lovely little *bulbrees*, a restless monkey, a mongoose longeing itself at the end of its rope, and some lesser quadrupeds—and visiting the refreshment-table to partake of the festive ice or the "cup which cheers."

On the way home, for the first time since leaving the shores of England, we saw a feeble but welcome imitation of a sandwich-man. I think the ubiquitous Jaffer must have been the originator of this enterprising introduction of a recognised British institution, as his board advertised an auction sale. Be that as it may, his picturesque and familiar figure carried us back from the Kirkee road to Oxford Circus, and the retrospect afforded us a melancholy gratification.

One cannot fail to notice, when *en route* for the river—over the pleasantest resort for our hours of leisure—a patch of emerald green, like a bit of English meadow, which refreshes our eyes near the Gymkhana. This is the cricket-ground, which testifies to much care spent on it in anticipation of the cricketing season. Let us hope that the gloomy prognostications based on our want of good bowlers will not be verified, and that the idea of a Presidential eleven to be put into the field against the Parsees may be carried out. Some of the matches ought to be very interesting, especially one between the Madras and Bombay Elevens, captained by the respective Governors of the two presidencies. The ladies' matches in Mahableshwar have increased the knowledge and enthusiasm of the fair sex in the noble game, and we may be sure their appreciation of good play will now be as keen as that of the masculine on-lookers.

One event of the week was a capital paper-chase, run out at Ganeshkhind, in which both their Excellencies joined, and in which Lord Harris came in first—the Hares, Captain Fowle and Captain Cox, A.D.C.s, ran short of paper, and the chase became a sort of follow-my-leader, but was none the less exciting. A few ladies rode in it—Mrs. Ulick Bourke, Mrs. Beckham, and Miss Rosie Pottinger.

On Saturday, the piano at the Gymkhana, too often a dead-letter, accompanied some exquisitely whistled duets of Rubinstein and Mendelssohn. Unfortunately this is the last treat of the kind we shall have, as one of the performers, Major Ramsden, leaves shortly for Simla. We wish the musical talent of Poona were more frequently *en evidence*. We have lately made some great acquisitions in the way of voices, and should like better opportunities than we have yet had of hearing them to advantage. Why does not some one start a fortnightly succession of Monday pops, *a la* St. James's Hall? Let us drop this suggestion to germinate in the mind of some public-spirited individual, and leave our chronicle of passing events "to be continued in our next."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	11	61	8	15	8	45	6	46
Monday, June 29	3	2	4	85	4	70	4	76
Total....	14	66	13	0	13	15	11	21
Total fall to 29th June, 1890.....	23	31	29	63	31	30	22	62
Total fall to 29th June, 1889.....	18	11	21	96	21	30	19	79

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DR. LAURIE'S LECTURE ON CHLOROFORM.

DR. LAURIE, late of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, last night delivered a lecture on chloroform in the Grant Medical College, before a large assembly of the medical profession. Surgeon General Pinkerton, who presided, briefly introduced the lecturer, saying he had much pleasure in introducing Dr. Laurie, of the Bengal Service, to them. He had come there that day to tell them about his experiments at Hyderabad. It was unnecessary for him (the chairman) to say much, as they would have read all that had been said on the subject, and Dr. Laurie, he believed, was very anxious to give those who had taken up the subject a fair field and no favour. Thoroughly imbued with the results of his observations, he naturally wished to have the sympathy of all medical men, especially medical men in India. After Dr. Laurie had given his views, he would be very glad if they discussed any point upon which they might differ, or which might not be clearly understood.

Dr. Laurie, who was received with applause, then proceeded with his lecture. He said:—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—Few people who have read the preliminary report of the Hyderabad Commission are aware of the real liberality and public spirit displayed by the Nizam's Government in issuing the commission. His Highness's Government paid Dr. Lauder Brunton a fee of £1,000. The Government also paid the whole of the expenses of the Commission, including a complete series of invaluable photographs of the tracings of the experiments; and in Hyderabad. In addition to this, Government defrayed the whole of the expenses connected with their stay [illegible] report. Many people I have conversed with appear to think that it gave me an immense amount of trouble, and that I had to employ a great deal of persuasion to get the Commission appointed. Gentlemen, I never spoke to the Nizam but once about the appointment of the Commission. The Nizam is one of the cleverest men in India, and directly I explained to him what was wanted, he understood it exactly, and after a short conversation he said he would issue orders for the Commission. It is needless for me to say anything further regarding the extraordinary and unprecedented liberality and interest with which the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and every member of His Highness's Government, carried those orders into effect. In 1855 Mr. Syme published a chemical lecture, in which he said "the points that we consider of the greatest importance in the administration of chloroform are, first, a free admixture of air with the vapour of the chloroform, to ensure which a soft porous material presenting a pretty large surface is employed, instead of a small piece of lint or any other apparatus held to the nose. If this is attended to, the more rapidly the chloroform is given, the better, till the effect is produced. Then,—and this is a most important point—we are guided as to the effect, not by the circulation, but entirely by the respiration. You never see anybody here with his finger on the pulse while chloroform is given. So soon as the breathing becomes stertorous we cease the administration. The Hyderabad Commission does not pretend to have done more with regard to chloroform than prove that Syme's principles are right, and I hope to be able to lay the proof clearly before you this evening. Notwithstanding Syme's teaching, two distinct methods of chloroform administration are, and always have, been practised. In one the pulse, as well as the respiration, is taken as a guide, and deaths have been numerous. In the other, the pulse is never under any circumstances taken as a guide, and in Syme's practice and in my own, extending over a period of forty-three years, no deaths from chloroform have ever occurred. In 1879 the British Medical Association appointed a committee in Glasgow to experiment with anæsthetics. They made a limited number of observations on dogs and rabbits with self-recording apparatus, and they showed by tracings that chloroform lowers the blood-pressure, and that sometimes during chloroform inhalation the fall is unexpected and capricious. The lowering of the blood-pressure the Glasgow Committee called the normal but dangerous effect of chloroform. The sudden falls with slowing of the heart indicated in their opinion a source of extreme danger. The tracings and report of the experiments of the Glasgow Committee appeared to demonstrate (1) that lowering of the blood-pressure is due to weakening of the heart's action; (2) that this effect is peculiar to chloroform and is never observed with ether; and (3) that death may occur at any time during chloroform inhalation by sudden stoppage of the heart. The terms primary and secondary chloroform syncope, crept into use and settled themselves in the nomenclature of medicine. The effect of the Glasgow Committee's report was enormous, far-reaching, and disastrous. No blame is to be attached to the Glasgow Committee because they published their tracings, and anybody is at liberty to form his own opinion about them. Having accepted them, we made ourselves just as much responsible for them as they were. No one stopped to inquire whether a general fall of blood-pressure is harmless or dangerous; or whether the fall of blood-pressure registered in their experiments was due to direct weakening of the heart or not. Common sense was cast to the winds, and two erroneous principles became established on a pseudo-scientific basis. One is that the pulse *must* be felt during chloroform administration, and the other is that ether is not only a safe anæsthetic, but under all circumstances a cardiac stimulant. To such an amazing pass have these two principles been pushed that the public have been made to believe that feeling the pulse is a safeguard in chloroform administration, and that it requires a specialist to do it. On the other hand, the blind and unfounded belief in ether as a cardiac stimulant has led to its employment hypodermically in cases of chloroform-poisoning, and even in ether-poisoning itself. The clinical experience and statistics which the *Lancet* called for after the Hyderabad Commission's report was published, have only brought out the curious fact that all chloroform deaths now-a-days are possibly the result of hypodermic injections of ether, which is always resorted to as soon as possible after symptoms of danger appear. It would be just as wrong to give subcutaneous injections of chloroform in ether-poisoning as to give subcutaneous infections of ether in chloroform-poisoning. The report of the Glasgow Committee was accepted by the whole profession as practically final. I remember, when it was published in 1879, I felt at first as if Syme's position was no longer tenable. As time went on, however, and it was found that chloroform could still be given on Syme's principles with the same safety as before, I realised that there must be some flaw in the experiments or conclusions of the Glasgow Committee. Accordingly in 1888 Sir Asman Jah, the Minister of Hyderabad, sanctioned the appointment of a commission with Surgeon P. Hehir as president, to make further experiments with chloroform. Dr. Hehir's Commission proved that in death from chloroform the breathing always stops before the heart, and in his report he made the original observation that as long as breathing is kept free, there is no danger of a cumulative effect, and chloroform can be given with absolute safety. This conclusion was not accepted by the profession. It led to a tardy discussion, and in 1889 His Highness the Nizam appointed another commission. Through the enlightened liberality of His Highness's Government, the *Lancet* sent out Dr. Lauder Brunton to represent it on the Commission, and at the same time the Government of India deputed Surgeon-Major Bomford. His Highness's Government was represented by Surgeon P. Hehir, Dr. Rustumji, and myself. No better selection could possibly have been made by the *Lancet* than Dr. Lauder Brunton. He came out to India thoroughly convinced that chloroform paralyses the heart. During the whole time the Commission worked, he tried to stop the heart in every conceivable way, and failed. The Commission found that shock and chloroform are not associates but incompatibles. It is impossible to produce cardiac syncope, or even vaso-motor depression by any form of shock in any stage of chloroformisation. When it was found impossible to produce any effect upon the heart by any form of shock under chloroform, Dr. Bomford suggested that we should give chloroform and then stop the heart by electrical irritation of the vagus nerve, and see what happened. This was done, and what happened was this. We found that so far from being a danger under chloroform, stopping the heart actually proved to be a safeguard against poisoning, by slowing the circulation and delaying the conveyance of chloroformed blood to the brain and spinal cord. The next phase of the Commission's research consisted in demonstrating that the so-called normal fall of the blood-pressure under chloroform, which the Glasgow Committee considered dangerous, and the unexpected and capricious falls which they thought excessively dangerous, are in themselves harmless. The cause of the gradual falls I shall refer to at a later period. We were able to prove that the sudden and capricious falls are due to inhibition or stoppage of the heart from stimulation of the vagus nerve from abnormal respiration or over-dosing, and are as much a safeguard against poisoning with chloroform as I have just shown that the inhibition caused by electrical stimulation of that nerve is. In the third phase of the Commission's labours, it was distinctly proved that uniform results can always be obtained with chloroform, provided it is sufficiently diluted to allow of regular normal breathing throughout the whole administration. As long as these conditions are fulfilled, the fall of the blood-pressure is regular, and the heart's action and the pulse are invariably regular also. We proved that any irregularity of the heart or of the pulse under chloroform, is a certain sign of chloroform poisoning, either from direct over-dosing or from over-dosing through abnormal or irregular respiration. Of harmless anæsthesia with regular breathing and without poisoning, which is in practice all the chloroformist has to produce, the pulse can never be any test whatever. It is only a test of irregular breathing or of over-dosing, and it is therefore no less dangerous than useless to take it as a guide. Such is a very brief outline of the conclusions and results arrived at by the Hyderabad Commission. It would be an insult to your common sense to exaggerate them, or to pretend that without further amplification they define the whole position with regard to chloroform. Undoubtedly they go a very long way towards doing so, but the old question still remains unanswered. That question is, does chloroform affect the heart directly? This question is inextricably mixed up with the fall of the blood-pressure under chloroform, and in order to answer it, the cause of this fall must now be determined. If chloroform in any way whatever directly weakens the heart it is clear that its administration can never be free from risk. Clinically I know it does not weaken the heart, because I or anybody else can produce full anæsthesia with chloroform, with regular breathing and without over-dosing, entirely without risk. This fact, however, will never convert the profession; and though I have often been annoyed during the past eighteen months, because our results have been so little acted upon, I now see that it is unreasonable to expect the profession to accept them until the fall of blood-pressure under chloroform is fully and satisfactorily accounted for. Last year, I had the honor of an interview with Professors Michael Foster and Gaskell, at Cambridge, and they examined the original tracings of the Hyderabad Commission's experiments. Professor Foster looked over them for a long time without saying a word. At last he stated his opinion that the one thing brought out by the whole of the tracings is that the blood-pressure is lowered by chloroform, as it is by all anæsthetics, and that at first sight this appears to indicate danger to the heart; but he added, "Against this we must remember that when a poison is introduced into the system, everything that happens afterwards is of necessity in the nature of a safeguard." Apart from vagus stimulation, there are two possible ways of lowering the blood-pressure: one by weakening the heart, and the other by vaso-motor dilatation—dilatation of the small arteries. If the lowering of the blood-pressure under chloroform was due to direct weakening of the heart, it is clear that the fall of blood-pressure would be itself a danger, and this is opposed to the fact that there is no danger in normal anæsthesia. But if the fall is due to relaxation of the vaso-motor system of muscles and consequent dilatation of the small arteries, it must be absolutely harmless; and in accordance with Foster's principle it ought to be a safeguard. If we carefully consider the effects of chloroform, we find they are as follows: As consciousness is abolished under chloroform, first the systemic muscles are relaxed and sent to sleep, and then the respiratory muscles, and during this time the blood-pressure is falling—regularly and gradually if the respiration is normal and not interfered with. The relaxation of the systemic and respiratory muscles is due to narcotis, or sending to sleep, of the central nervous system, and not to any direct action of chloroform upon the muscles themselves. After the muscles of respiration are relaxed and respiration ceases, the heart can no longer obtain nourishment. The animal then gradually dies, and the heart stops beating. The next point with regard to this most interesting subject is that the work of the heart is not kept going either by a cardiac centre in the brain or spinal cord, or by the ganglia in its own substance. At first this may sound a little like heresy, but the tendency of modern physiology, and of modern physiologists headed by Gaskell, is to show that the heart is a self-acting muscle, and a recent discovery by Dr. Arthur Meigs gives ground for the belief that this conception is literally true. The fibres of ordinary muscle derive their nutrition by absorption from delicate capillary blood-vessels which run between them. Dr. Meigs has demonstrated that the muscular fibres of the heart have a circulation peculiary their own. He has shown that in the heart a delicate capillary blood-vessel enters into the substance of the muscle fibres, and there can be no doubt that each fibre is nourished, and at the same time stimulated to action, by the blood flowing in its interior. The muscular fibres of which the heart is composed are, if this view is correct, automatic hearts in miniature, and the heart itself is thus a self-acting organ stimulated to rhythmic beating throughout the whole of life by the very blood which nourishes it. We have seen that the heart is independent of the central nervous system, and there is no more ground for supposing that chloroform acts directly upon its muscular tissue more than that it acts directly upon any other muscular tissue. It is therefore a fair inference that the heart can never be directly affected by chloroform. We now come to the last link in the chain. Chloroform narcosis affects first the brain, and then the spinal cord. The vaso-motor centre is situated in the upper part of the spinal cord, in the *Medulla oblongata*, and it must be narcotised like the other nerve centres. The vaso-motor muscles are thus relaxed, and the blood-pressure falls. As the relaxation of the vaso-motor system is not vital, the fall of blood-pressure is harmless. We have now the proof, as far as I can see, why normal chloroform anæsthesia is free from danger. It is because chloroform never under any circumstances directly affects the heart, and that the fall of blood-pressure is due to vaso-motor dilatation, and so far from being a risk, is in all cases, if not harmless, a safeguard. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Wellington Gray then said he had been for a long time connected with the J. J. Hospital, and had seen many more than 10,000 administrations of chloroform. Since the sitting of the Chloroform Commission he had watched the administrations of chloroform with increased care and interest. No doubt there was much to be discovered, and much to be inquired into yet, but from his own clinical experience, he believed the views and

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE PARSEES' PETITION.

THE following memorial to H. E. the Governor in Council was presented at Poona yesterday as reported in our telegram columns :—

1. Your petitioners beg respectfully to solicit the earnest attention of your Excellency-in-Council to the case now popularly known as the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, and to certain remarkable incidents and features it presents especially in relation to the conduct of the inquiry into the case by the police of Bombay, of sufficient intrinsic importance in themselves, but far more important as involving larger and graver questions affecting the life and liberty of the public of this city, and the duties and responsibilities of the police, especially on occasions like the Tower Tragedy.

2. Your petitioners venture respectfully to assure your Excellency-in-Council that the circumstances connected with the appaling tragedy have given rise to profound and painful exitement and interest, and that the attitude and proceedings of the police throughout the investigation of the case have occasioned a strong and general feeling of dissatisfaction which finds unmistakeable expression in the condemnation which the whole of the native press of this city and of the mofussil has pronounced, with almost one voice, on its action and in the demand for a thorough and independent investigation of the case in all its bearings at the hands of your Excellency-in-Council.

3. Your petitioners note with pleasure and gratitude the recognition by your Excellency-in-Council of the importance and gravity of the case and the necessity of clearing up the mystery which still surrounds some portions thereof, and they received with satisfaction and thankfulness the announcement made by some of the Bombay dailies some time ago of the intention of your Excellency-in-Council to appoint a special commission of inquiry, and they were disappointed when it appeared that such investigation had been stayed, though as your petitioners venture to hope, only for a time.

4. Your petitioners had cordially shared the hope expressed in the Resolution recently issued by your Excellency-in-Council that the police of Bombay would appreciate that for the sake of the honour and reputation of the force to which they belong "extraordinary efforts" were required of them to clear up what the Resolution truly characterises as a dark mystery. Your petitioners are constrained to point out, however, that the strong bias and the peculiar methods with which the police had approached and pursued the investigation of the case and the determination with which it committed itself to a certain view formed within a few hours of the occurrence and adhered to throughout, had left but little room for the realisation of such hope. The result has shown but too clearly that the police, which in an important sense is itself on its trial in this case, and has staked its reputation upon establishing its own view, fully realises the necessity of continuing to direct all its energy and activity in that direction alone. It cannot, therefore, be expected to use "extraordinary" or indeed any, efforts in any direction opposed, and if proved, fatal to the theory to which it has now committed itself, and it has apparently continued to direct its efforts to go through the trial of one of the persons concerned in the case with such materials and evidence as now exist, and the most important portion whereof was secured not by itself, but by the energy and enterprise of private individuals. Your petitioners are not aware that the police since the issue of the Resolution has succeeded in its attempts, (if any have been made) to discover any further evidence bearing on this case.

5. Your petitioners earnestly invite the attention of your Excellency-in-Council to the present position of the case, which gives rise to apprehensions of a grave miscarriage of justice, unless your Excellency-in-Council should be pleased to intervene in time and take steps to prevent such a lamentable result.

6. The whole conduct of the prosecution of Manekji Aslaji, who has been committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions commencing on the 27th instant, though in the hands of the Government Solicitor, really depends on the police who have discredited the [illegible] any crime and have so closely identified [illegible]es with the view based on the innocence [illegible]sed, and it is only natural to suppose [illegible]l direct their endeavours to establishing [illegible] they have adopted. The family of the [illegible]o were represented before the Coroner, [illegible]dence which was credited by a jury who [illegible]vidence, but they have no *locus standi* in [illegible]ings which have been taken in consequence [illegible]ict of that jury. It is of course not to the [illegible] the accused to do more than elicit from the [illegible] just sufficient facts as might tend to assist his own case, and your petitioners feel constrained to say that though a strong belief in the existence of important evidence which has not hitherto been disclosed prevails, it is difficult to expect that, in the existing state of affairs, the invitation of Government to all persons having any knowledge calculated to throw light on the case to communicate the same to the Public Prosecutor will be responded to, so great is the characteristic timidity and nervousness of certain classes of native witnesses to place themselves in opposition to the presumed views and wishes of the police and so strongly has this feeling been intensified by the pronounced attitude taken up by the police in reference to this case from almost the beginning. The police, moreover, has now proctically declared its inability to throw any further light on the case, and disappointed the hope entertained by Government and the public.

7. Your petitioners humbly submit that in this position of affairs it is now more than ever necessary that your Excellency-in-Council should take early and effectual measures at once to prevent a miscarriage of justice, and by insuring a careful and thorough investigation of the whole case under conditions eliminating every possible element of interference with an independent and dispassionate inquiry, to discover the truth and thereby allay the present public excitement and dissatisfaction.

8. Your petitioners crave permission to solicit the attention of your Excellency-in-Council to certain admitted or undisputed facts of the case of great importance, with the view of enabling your Excellency-in-Council to judge in what temper and spirit the police from the very commencement addressed itself to the investigation of such a serious and important matter, and the necessary results of such attitude on the general course and conduct of the inquiry, and how it has performed its duty and discharged its responsibility in the case now occupying such a large share of public attention. A careful consideration of these facts will, your petitioners venture to hope, lead your Excellency-in-Council to the conclusion that it is a case for the intervention of Government, demanding a patient and careful investigation.

9. It is unnecessary for the purposes of this memorial to trouble your Excellency-in-Council with the facts of this case beyond remarking that on the afternoon of April 25th, two Parsi young ladies belonging to a respectable family, in comfortable circumstances, surrounded by every condition making life happy and bright, were found dead, in broad day-light, in one of the busiest parts of the city, within half an hour of their proceeding to the Rajabai Tower apparently in the best of health and spirits, under most painful and tragic circumstances, with peculiar marks and injuries on certain covered and protected parts of the bodies, as the breast, thigh and groins, exactly the parts in which such injuries might be expected in a case of outrage, and which, as the learned Coroner told the jury, would be exposed to injury in an attempted outrage, with their trousers torn in peculiar positions and displaced, and their clothes disarranged.

10. Your petitioners need scarcely remind your Excellency-in-Council that the verdict of the Coroner's jury, from which Parsis were excluded, arrived at after a most patient and laborious investigation, clearly and expressly indicates the existence of foul play and the perpetration of a foul crime in the case, and that it rejects the theory of suicide and accidental fall between which the police has oscillated, and which it has so strenuously striven to establish by all the means in its power. Your petitioners make bold to say that all the circumstances of the case strongly tend to confirm the correctness and justice of this portion of the verdict, and they respectfully submit that it cannot be too often repeated that the evidence which has so far established this most important fact in the case and has displaced the view so vehemently maintained by the police was not discovered by the police, and that the police, so far from discovering or even following up clues supplied by the enterprise and activity of "good citizens" on whom for the time had devolved the delicate task of detecting the crime, steadily and resolutely set to work for ways and means to maintain its own preconceived view by acts and omissions which seem to call for explanation.

11. Your petitioners make bold to say that on the admission of the police itself, not only has its inquiry of the case been altogether deficient and incomplete in a most important direction, but it has from the first been one-sided and misdirected, and it is easy to judge of the effect which an inquiry so misconceived, and prosecuted with such bias must necessarily have upon the whole course and the result of the investigation, and upon the public mind as regards the sense of security of lifeand property and the detection of crime.

12. Your petitioners beg to draw the attention of your Excellency-in-Council to the following portion of the examination of Superintendent MacDermott by the Coroner appearing in the *Times of India* of June 1, in the report of the proceedings before the Coroner on the 30th May last, when the evidence was concluded :—

When did you ask the doctors to examine the bodies ?—About 5-30, while Mr. Gell was up in the Tower.

At that time you were strongly of opinion that an outrage had been committed ?—I was of that opinion.

Are you of that opinion now ?—Well, from the inquries I have made in the case I am not of that opinion.

Did the medical examination which you got made satisfy you at all ?—Not that an outrage had been committed.

When did you get completely satisfied that an outrage had not been committed ?—About 3 in the morning, after thoroughly investigating matters.

And you mean to say you knew all about it before the *post-mortem* was made ?—I was satisfied in my own mind before the *post-mortem* was made.

Or that an outrage had been attempted to be made ?—Yes, or attempted to be made.

Then I understand from that, that you were satisfied with the medical evidence in the place and not in the other. Your statement is contradictory, and I should like to put it right ?—I was satisfied from the inquiries I had made from the witnesses on the premises, and from the absence of any screams, that no attempt at outrage had been made.

How could you have ascertained this ?—I had the evidence of witnesses in the Tower, who said they heard no screams, and this guided me considerably.

Did you know that the only evidence of an attempted outrage could have been found on the bodies themselves ?—It is a medical question, and one that you might not be acquainted with ?—I was guided by the evidence I had and my own observation of the bodies.

That is the reason you stopped making enquires about outrage ?—Yes.

13. Your petitioners respectfully submit that it would be difficult to overrate the significance and gravity of these admissions by an officer of the standing and experience of Superintendent MacDermott, and they venture to submit that these admissions alone constitute sufficient justification for the prayer of this memorial. It is clear on these admissions that from within a few hours of the occurrence of the fatality down to the termination of the inquest—a period of five weeks—the officers in charge of the case, apparently with the sanction and approval of their superiors, not only made no inquiry whatever as to the probability or possibility of an outrage having been perpetrated or even attempted on the unfortunate girls, but that from 3 a.m. on 26th April to May 30, presumably with such sanction and approval, all inquiry in that direction was actually stopped, the police having satisfied itself, once and for ever, so early in the day, even before the *post-mortem* had been performed, that no ground for the belief in the theory of foul play existed, and thereafter directing all its mighty power in attempts to minimise the effect and force of evidence in any degree militating against its own view.

14. No less remarkable is the statement of the reasons which it is said influenced the police in abandoning, once and for ever, the strong belief at first entertained that an outrage had been committed or at least attempted. It is in evidence that Superintendent MacDermott was at first strongly of opinion that the case was one of outrage attended by murder. This opinion was based on Mr. MacDermott's own observations and inquiries, especially from the person who from the first has been suspected of complicity in the offence, and the condition in which his clothes were then found, and it was confirmed by the report of the two qualified doctors, who, at his request, examined the bodies of the deceased and submitted a report of the examination on the spot. Nothing of any consequence seems to have transpired between 6 p.m. on April 25th, when the strong opinion was formed and 3 p.m. on April 26, when it was finally abandoned, to upset such opinion, and yet it is admitted that within less than 10 hours before any evidence whatever had been recorded, before the Coroner's Surgeon had an opportunity of stating his views or even of opening the *post-mortem* examination, the police, all of a sudden, at the unusual hour of three in the morning, came to the conclusion that no grounds existed for the belief in the existence of a crime, and acting on that assumption it released, in extraordinary haste at that hour, Manookji Aslaji and the the others suspected of being concerned in or privy to the offence, without taking any steps for the examination of the person or clothes of Aslaji on whom the greatest suspicion rested, or even detaining his clothes which bore suspicious marks. It is admitted that when Aslaji was arrested on the evening of the occurrence his jacket was found to have a considerable rent, and his trousers soiled, but the police was so far satisfied with his explanation that the rent had been caused by a dog having, 6 weeks since, sprung upon him, and so convinced that no explanation was needed of the soiled condition of his trousers that it not only released him at once at 3 o'clock in the morning, but allowed him to go home with the clothes he then had on his person. It is confidently asserted by one of the witnesses before the Coroner that the trousers subsequently produced and shown as the trousers worn by Aslaji on that memorable evening were not the same trousers, and the evidence which the police promised to adduce in verification of the story of the dog and the torn jacket was never laid before the Coroner or the Magistrate.

15. Your petitioners leave it to your Excellency-in-Council to judge of the course adopted by the police in such strange and inexplicable haste, in a case of such gravity, in reference to persons against whom grave suspicions rested, without waiting for any investigation, or even the autopsy of the bodies which was to take place early the following morning, and without even securing the suspicious clothes, and of the justification there was for conduct so strangely at variance with the acknowledged practice and traditions of the police in detaining in custody persons against whom far less grounds for suspicion exist, and in cases of little or no public importance.

16. It is admitted that a careful and complete medical examination is essential to a correct decision of a case of suspected outrage, and yet the police took it upon itself at 3 a. m. on April 26, before even the *post-mortem* had commenced, and while it had in its possession the clear and unequivocal report of the qualified doctors which it had at first endorsed and in reference to which nothing that had occurred in the interval had suggested any doubt, to come, off hand to the conclusion that no outrage had even been attempted, and on that basis to stop all inquiry whatever in that direction. One of the grounds alleged by Mr. MacDermott to account for the complete change of his original strong belief in the theory of outrage is that the Parsi doctors were not able to say with certainty whether or not there had been an outrage. In connection with this allegation it is only necessary to point out that the police officer had in his hands the report of the doctors given to him on the spot, and to refer to the following opinion with which the report concluded, and to leave it to your Excellency-in-Council to judge what warrant there was for such a statement. The report says "There is no other way of accounting for the presence of the finger nail-marks on the thighs and breast of the deceased than by supposing that they were the result of an indecent assault inflicted on them just before death." The Coroner, it may be added, in referring to this portion of the evidence, told the jury that the doctors were positive that there were finger-marks and that there was an outrage.

17. It is impossible to say, though it is easy to conceive, what evidence probably of the greatest value has been altogether lost or tampered with by proceedings like the hasty and premature release, under the circumstances aforesaid, of the persons against whom grave suspicions existed of being concerned in the commission of a heinous offence, and the neglect and dilatoriness in discovering and following up the clues furnished by outsiders. It is a most regrettable circumstance, that the clothes of the deceased girls were not submitted for chemical examination until 4 days after the event,and not examined at all by the Coroner's Surgeon, and that no trace could yet be discovered of the spectacles and the head-dress and the sacred thread of one of the girls. In connection with the non-discovery of these article of the lady's dress, your petitioners submit with some confidence that the disappearance of the head-dress and of the sacred thread, both of which the lady was bound to have, and as it has been conclusively proved as a matter of fact had, on her person when she left home about two hours before her death, is absolutely fatal to the theory of suicide or accident, in neither of which view could these articles of dress have disappeared beyond the possibility of discovery as has happened in this case.

18. A great deal has been said in the press and outside it of the police having, with a strange disregard of its traditional policy and instincts, altogether failed and neglected, for 56 hours, to follow up the story of a mysterious bundle of clothes. It is an undeniable fact that very soon after the Tower fatality a circumstantial account of a bundle of clothes believed to afford a most sensational and conclusive piece of evidence, bringing home the offence of outrage to the actual culprits, was communicated in person to the Commissioner of Police by a native gentlemen of high respectability and position holding Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, with an earnest request that the Commissioner or one of his assistants might accompany him to the place where the bundle was then supposed to be, and yet for 56 hours after the communication, nothing whatever was done by the police to secure the bundle whatever it might be worth, or to disprove the story, and when 56 hours afterwards, it went in search of the bundle, it satisfied itself that the story had no foundation. Whether or not the story as communicated to the police had any substratum of truth, your petitioners submit that the neglect of the police to make any inquiry whatever into the matter for 56 hours was certainly calculated to give rise to suspicion which its other proceedings in the case only tended to strengthen and emphasise. Your petitioners submit to your Excellency-in-Council whether it was the proper position for the police to have taken up in a case bristling with so many difficulties and mysteries, on any assumption of the improbability of the story or of the unreliable character of the person whose communication had set the Commissioner's informant into motion, to have, by its neglect and delatoriness, perhaps contributed to the destruction or supression, of possibly an important circumstance connected with the case. Your petitioners, while conceding that the reasons urged in the Resolution of Government as to the inexpediency of offering, at this late stage of the case, a reward for the detection of the criminals, are not without force in ordinary cases, respectfully submit that no grounds existed for the Police Commissioner's refusal of the offer of a reward made to him on behalf of the family of the deceased at the earliest stage of the case.

19. Your petitioners consider it necessary to correct a misapprehension which they believe to exist in reference to the evidence of the Parsi children, the force and truthfulness of which have been admitted by the most sceptical critics. It is assumed that this evidence was kept back from the police, and produced, without, adequate reason, at the last stage. Your petitioners assert with confidence that the assumption is altogether erroneous and unfounded. A clear reference to this evidence had been made by a vernacular paper, and by the *Bombay Gazette* as early as May, the 4th, and the police, moreover, was distinctly informed, at a very early stage of the case, of the existence and the nature of this evidence, and requested to make such use of it as it deemed proper in tracing the crime, and the complaint of the police before the Coroner of its having been denied access to the children was promptly characterised as untrue by Mr. Craigie. It is the fact, moreover, that this was one of the earliest pieces of evidence recorded in the office of Mr. Craigie under his immediate supervision, before the inquest had advanced beyond the preliminary stage, and it was stated by the counsel of the family of the deceased, on one of the early days of the inquiry, that the children would be examined before the end of the inquiry. It was always intended to call the children. Their statements were not furnished to the police for the reason, it is believed, that the conduct of the police had given rise to a belief and suspicion that the police were not acting as they should in the course they adopted in the conduct of the inquiry. Your petitioners express no opinion whether such belief and suspicion were well or ill-founded, but they submit that there are not wanting in the case indications showing the necessity of great care and caution so as to guard against a premature disclosure of evidence, however unimpeachable in itself.

20. Your petitioners will now solicit the attention of your Excellency-in-Council to the evidence of one of the witnesses before the Coroner which has a most material bearing on the case. This witness, who is an experienced and trusted managing clerk in the office of a well-known and highly respected firm of attornies in Bombay, stated on oath that when Manockjee Aslajee was arrested by Mr. MacDermott immediately after the occurrence of the tragedy, in answer to a question of the witness he, in effect, stated that he was on the 2nd floor of the Tower, and while he was there he saw two persons scuffling with the two ladies, and he interfered and got his jacket torn. It is but fair to add that Mr. MacDermott necessarily challenges the evidence, but your petitioners may be allowed to mention that this witness stated that shortly after the occurrence he communicated the substance of what he had seen and heard on that evening to certain European and Native gentlemen of the highest respectability and position whom he named, and as a matter of fact one of them, a European gentleman occupying the position of head assistant in the office in which the witness is employed, was present before the Coroner on a subsequent day to corroborate the statement of the witness. Your petitioners, moreover, have reasons to believe that the Police made enquiries of some at least of the gentlemen named by this witness, and apparently satisfied itself as to the accuracy of the statement. It is generally believed, moreover, that evidence confirmatory of the evidence given by this witness has long been known to exist, but for various reasons the witnesses are unwilling to come forward to give evidence in opposition to the view which the police is known to maintain.

21. Your petitioners deem it necessary to refer in this memorial to the evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon except for the purpose of demonstrating the recklessness with which the police came to the conclusion, even before the commencement of the *post-mortem* examination that no outrage had even been attempted, and all through proceeded on such unreliable assumption. This evidence, though marked in some essential respects by considerable vagueness and uncertainty, and indicating that the examination of the bodies had not been quite so complete and careful as it should have been, that there was no examination at all of the clothes of the deceased, and that certain essential points had not been noticed or attended to with the proper degree of care, shows clearly that even a practitioner of the experience of Dr. Smith was of opinion that some of the marks on the persons of the girls might have been produced by an attempt at outrage, and that if such an attempt had been made somewhat similar marks would be found.

22. Your petitioners venture to hope that they have shewn that the conduct and proceedings of the police throughout this important inquiry afforded sufficient grounds for the belief generally and strongly entertained by the public that a complete investigation of all the facts connected with the case at the hands of Government is urgently necessary, no less for the good name of the police administration of the first city in India, than for the peace and security of the public. They feel it their duty humbly to place before your Excellency-in-Council that it is the general belief that the police has committed inexplicable errors from the very commencement of the inquiry, and evinced a strange misapprehension and neglect of its duty, and a most inadequate sense of its responsibility.

23. Your petitioners respectfully submit that they have shown that the police, on its own clear admission, pursued, from the commencement of its investigation of the case, a wholly one-sided and misdirected course of inquiry with a strong and determined bias ; that it, moreover, almost from the beginning irretrievably committed itself to a certain aspect of the case and tenaciously clung to it ; that on its own admission it stopped all inquiry into the view of outrage committed or attempted, within a few hours of the occurrence of the fatality, with the clear and positive opinion of the two medical gentlemen, at first accepted by the police, in its possession ; that on its own admission it has failed altogether in detecting the crime and tracing the criminals ; that it has failed to justify the hope expressed by Government that it would use "extraordinary efforts" to clear up the "dark mystery ;" that it has failed in discovering or following up the evidence for the production of which the public are indebted to the vigilance and enterprise of private parties ; that it had failed to discover any further evidence in connection with the case now before the High Court, or to make any serious effort to discover the criminals believed to be at large. Your petitioners therefore are persuaded to believe that the time has come for approaching your Excellency-in-council with this humble memorial, and beseeching your Excellency-in-Council to carry out the intention said to have been entertained by your Excellency-in-Council some time ago for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, and by offer of a substantial reward and otherwise to get at the truth of this important case, and thereby give effect to the strong and general feeling entertained by the people of the city, of the necessity of such investigation. Your petitioners may be permitted respectfully to point out that the failure of the police to use "extraordinary efforts" to clear up the "dark mystery," and the absence of any advance in the direction of detecting the crime and the other circumstances which have transpired since the issue of the Resolution of Government, are sufficient to call for and warrant the exercise of the discretion expressly reserved by your Excellency-in-Council in connection with the declaration of a reward, and your petitioners respectfully beg that they may be permitted to place a sufficient sum at the disposal of Government for the purpose, or to announce such a reward which they have hitherto abstained from doing in deference to the wishes of Government.

24. It is unnecessary for your petitioners to submit that in the events which have happened it is highly desirable that the commission of inquiry which they solicit your Excellency-in-Council to appoint, should be composed of officers of acknowledged ability and independence unconnected with the city so as to be above all local feeling and influence, solely animated by a desire to get at the truth of this case and of the many peculiar and remarkable aspects it presents, and working under conditions sufficient to inspire confidence in the thoroughness and independence of the investigation and to remove the influences now believed to control those in a position to throw light on the case, and thereby to set at rest the doubts and suspicions, the uneasiness and dissatisfaction now disturbing the public mind. Your petitioners are persuaded that if the animadversions passed on the police are unjust and unfounded, if, moreover, the police has such absolute faith in the correctness of its own view of the case, such an inquiry as your petitioners solicit ought not only to be welcomed but courted by the police itself as the most effectual and powerful means of justifying and enhancing its character and reputation. Your petitioners earnestly and confidently assure your Excellency-in-Council that the public is most anxious, cordially and loyally, to co-operate with Government in ensuing a thorough investigation of the case, and it would be greatly disappointed if sufficient and prompt measures are not taken to probe this case to the bottom, feeling as it does, that an inquiry conducted on the lines which your petitioners have taken the liberty to suggest, and untrammelled and uncontrolled by the influences which have hitherto marked the conduct of the case, will, once for all, set at rest the many important questions to which your petitioners have respectfully invited the attention of your Excellency-in-Council.

25. Your petitioners, in conclusion, earnestly solicit the attention of your Excellency-in-Council to the question whether the evidence in the case of Aslaji as now recorded is as complete as it ought to be, before a formal trial takes place before a jury in the High Court, and whether there is not a possibility of a miscarriage of justice if such a trial takes place before there is time for a fuller and more searching inquiry (not directed merely to establishing the theory of accident or suicide) is made.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency-in-Council will be graciously pleased to take such steps as your Excellency-in-Council may deem necessary and sufficient to ensure justice in the case now pending against Manockji Aslaji and that your Excellency-in-Council will appoint a special and independent commission of inquiry into the Rajabai Tower Case and all the circumstances connected therewith, and the questions therein involved, and that such other measures as your Excellency-in-Council may deem proper and expedient may be taken to carry out the objects and purposes of this humble memorial.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Bombay, June 32, 1891.

THE PARSEE PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

THE *Englishman* writes :—A curious illustration of Parsee Clannishness is afforded by the efforts which are being made to penetrate the mystery of the "Clock Tower tragedy." The Parsees surpass every other class in India in their tendenoy to "hang together" in all questions touching race interests or race pride. Old residents tell of an outbreak about some official order to kill their dogs, nearly half a century ago, which was so serious that the city had to be put into military occupation, and since that time every few years has seen a flareup of the old class feeling. The historic Tower of Silence case, the assault on Mr. Lee-Warner, the Governor's Private Secretary, the University scandal of 1873, and the memorable riots of the following year, are examples out of a dozen or more which might be recalled. Such race-loyalty may be dangerous as well as useful, as has already been shown by the modern history of the Parsees themselves, although the high reputation of the people as good citizens is thoroughly deserved.

The *Pioneer* thinks the Parsees of Bombay are behaving very unreasonably and intemperately in reference to the trial of the man Manockjee Aslajee, who was found by the Coroner's jury to have on his hands the blood of the two girls who lost their lives on the University Clock Tower. Their conduct while the Coroner's inquiry was proceeding was by no means unexceptionable but there was then the excuse that the excitement caused by the event had not yet died away, and it was natural that the Parsees should feel its effects more intensely than anybody else. The affair, however, is now long past, and yet the Parsees seem to be as little capable as ever of regarding it in a judicial spirit. Thousands of rupees have been collected with the object of assisting in the collection of evidence to secure a conviction, the sole result of which will probably be that a great deal of false evidence will be tendered. As if this were not enough, they have now asked that the charge against Manockjee Aslajee should be withdrawn, and the whole affair re-investigated *de novo* by a Special Commission. There is absolutely no reason why the case should thus be taken out of the ordinary Courts. If the evidence forthcoming is sufficiently strong, Manockjee Aslajee will be convicted in due course : if the evidence is not strong, he will naturally be discharged. There is nothing to suggest that a Special Commission would be more likely to come to a true and just judgment than the ordinary Courts which have scores of similar cases before them every year. The impatience and bias shown by the Parsees in the matter will merely have the effect of prejudicing sober people against their testimony, and thus of hindering the very object they have at heart.

LEAVING PORT WITHOUT A PILOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the report which appeared in your paper of the 27th instant regarding the trial of the master of the s. s. Waverley before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, we think it is due in justice to Captain Calvert to say that the motive which Mr. York Smith attributed to him for leaving the port in a hurry, is scarcely correct. The steamer was already much behind her date and really could not spare the time to complete her survey, though the usual survey fees were already in the hands of the Port Office, and the steamer held their clearance. Under the circumstances, we fail to see how it could justly be implied that he tried to evade any steps which the Port Office may have contemplated to take against him.

It was very unfortunate for the captain that in being ignorant of the procedure of the Court, he was unable to call the evidence of Mr. Lees, who could have borne out the above statements.

As Captain Calvert is an old trader to this port and is held in high estimation by all who know him, we trust you will endeavour to spare a small space in your valued paper for the publication of this letter.—Yours, &c.

TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents,
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

Bombay, 29th June, 1891.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. D. FORDYCE, attached to 10th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed acting Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, and ordered to join that appointment as soon as possible.

THE popularity of service in the Army Service Corps among officers of the British army is in striking contrast to the unpopularity of service in the "Commissariat" among those of the Indian army. This popularity is, it is well-known, due to the revised regulations which have conferred staff employment and staff designations on certain officers of the corps, to the abolition of the departmental designations which were an eyesore to military eyes, and to the reduction of office duties to a minimum. The Indian military authorities might do worse than find out if like innovations would not render service in "the weakest link of Imperial defence" a little less unpopular among Indian Staff Corps officers.

THOSE whose luck it may be to be sent to Loralai will find in a recent General Order the way in which that charming spot is to be reached from Dera Ghazi Khan. The two places are 182 miles apart, and this distance is covered in 14 marches. The remarks on the route teem with such sentences as a "nulla impassable after heavy rain for some hours," "water scanty, wells brackish," "no wood," "supplies scanty," and so on. In one place the road, which is, as a rule, good, is impassable for artillery, and only passable for infantry and cavalry in single file. Altogether we do not envy anyone his march there. Kot Mahammad Khan, 118 miles or 9 marches from Dera Ghazi Khan, does not seem a desirable place of residence either.

THE shooting of the various Batteries of Artillery in the Bengal Presidency during the past year is not altogether satisfactory, writes a contemporary. The shooting of 34 Batteries, and the average of all shows an improvement in the figure of merit, but 17 Batteries show a decrease, and the seven Batteries of Horse Artillery come out badly. The best of these is only twenty-eighth on the list, the next thirty-first, the next thirty-fifth and fortieth at the bottom. Two of these latter and the last on the list, a field Battery, are armed with the new 12 pounder and it is evident that the "handling of this accurate gun is not yet mastered." It would be a pity if efficient shooting should be in any way sacrificed to the "smartness" for which our Royal Horse Artillery is so justly famed. This is not likely to be the case, however, under our present Commander-in-Chief, himself an old Gunner and an intensely practical man, where anything connected with the efficiency of our army is concerned.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at the sitting yesterday, when the following cases were heard :—

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

George Herbert Wittenbaker, a public servant employed in the Forest Department in the Berars, was again placed at the bar on a charge of criminal breach of trust of forest fees received by him from graziers of cattle.

His lordship, referring to the application for a traverse of the case until the next sessions, which he had taken time to consider, said he could not deal with the matter unless an affidavit was filed to show that the evidence proposed to be brought forward was material to the case. If such an affidavit was filed before Wednesday, his lordship would consider the matter.

Mr. Russell, who appeared for the accused, applied for a copy of the affidavit in case the document was filed.

His lordship, in granting Mr. Russell's application, told him he should have an opportunity of addressing the Court upon it should he desire to do so.

Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, in the absence of Mr. Jardine, remarked that if his lordship did not feel disposed to accede to the application for a traverse of the case, it would be useless for him to file an affidavit.

The Judge said he could not decide the matter one way or the other without an affidavit.

Mr. Jardine, who came in later on, said it might perhaps facilitate the course of business if he mentioned that he was instructed not to renew the application, as he would be able to produce sufficient evidence to prove the case.

The case was then allowed to stand over until Wednesday or Thursday.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

Regarding the charge of murder against Manockjee Aslajee in connection with the Rajabai Tower tragedy, his lordship intimated that, as the depositions were very voluminous, he should require more time to look through them, and he therefore thought it was desirable to take up the other murder case before a special jury to-day (Tuesday).

The case against Manockjee Aslajee was thereupon postponed until the end of this or the beginning of next week.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER.

Mr. D. R. Dady, a common juror, on being called upon to serve for the day, asked his lordship to excuse his attendance that day, as he was rather unwell owing to the change in the weather, and had in consequence been compelled to take medicine. The attendance of the juror was excused for the day.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Augustine Dennis, a Goanese Christian, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having, on the 7th April last, caused the death of Alexia Caitano Furtado, a ship's cook, at a Goanese club at Dhobie Talao. The prisoner was further charged with having done an act likely to cause the death of the deceased, and also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument for cutting. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Russell defended the accused.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case for the prosecution. The prisoner, the deceased, and several other Goanese, who would be called as witnesses, lived at a Goanese club at Dhobie Talao. On the morning of the 7th April, the deceased and a man named Joseph Fernandes went to the P. and O. offices at Mazagon with the object of obtaining employment on board of one of the company's vessels. At the office they met the prisoner ; and the deceased, having obtained an engagement and got an advance of pay, came out of the place and joined the prisoner, Fernandes, and another man, named De Souza. The deceased did not appear to spend his money judiciously ; for after coming out of the office, he went with the other men to a liquor-shop, where he purchased a pint of native liquor, called bewra, which, it must be remembered, was a very strong spirit. From the liquor-shop they went to Dhobie Talao, where they had another pint of bewra at the expense of the deceased, which made them all the worse for liquor. They next went to the cub, where the deceased bought a third bottle of country liquor, which they also drank, and were probably all of them very much intoxicated. They then had their tiffin. About 2 p.m. a man named De Mello who had come to the club with another man named Rodrigues, offered the deceased a coat for sale for one rupee. Prisoner told De Mello that he should have asked two rupees for the coat instead of one, and a dispute occurred between De Mello and the deceased, which terminated in a struggle between them. Prisoner while trying to separate them, was struck in the head by the deceased with a slipper. The other people interfered and separated the combatants ; but the accused appeared to be incensed at the conduct of the deceased. He went behind a door in the room, where he took up a cook's carving knife, and returning with it, struck the deceased, cutting him slightly on the left thigh. The men then went to lie down in the room. After a time, however, the quarrel was renewed. On the deceased rising to leave the room, the prisoner followed him and stabbed him on his left side with the knife, which penetrated the region of the heart. The injuries were so serious that the deceased died at 5 p.m. the same day at the Goculdas Hospital to which he had been removed for treatment. There could be no doubt that the prisoner committed the offence, as shortly afterwards he left the club premises with the knife in his hand and quietly gave himself up to a policeman at the Dhobie Talao police station. Blood was found on the knife, and on the prisoner's face, hands, and clothes. The learned counsel did not think the jury would have much difficulty in finding that the accused caused the death of the deceased, and in determining whether they should find him guilty of culpable homicide or voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The prisoner stated to the magistrate that he was drunk when the occurrence took place, but the learned counsel said he need hardly tell the jury that drunkenness was no plea in law.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. Benjamin, De Mello, a witness, not appearing to give evidence, his recognisances for Rs. 1,000 were ordered to be forfeited.

Mr. Russel, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the facts of the case shewed that the knife with which the deceased was struck did not belong to the accused ; it was the club's property ; and there was absolutely no evidence to show that the accused, when he committed the act, had any knowledge that it would lead to serious consequence. The only evidence on the point was that of Joseph Fernandes, who said that the accused asked him not to take the knife away from him. Supposing that the statement was made, the learned counsel asked the jury to agree with him in thinking that it was merely conjectural, and that it ought to be taken in favour of the accused. Mr. Russell urged that there was no evidence to lead to the conclusion that the prisoner had any intention, when he took up the knife, to cause any serious injury to the deceased.

His lordship having summed up the case, the jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner not guilty on the first two charges, but guilty on the last count of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The Judge : On grave or sudden provocation ?

The foreman : No mention was made of that.

Mr. Russell : May I ask if the jury have considered that point ?

The foreman : Yes, but we did not think the provocation was sufficiently grave.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : There is no doubt that, on this occasion, you caused the death of your friend Furtado.

The jury considered that, in causing his death, you had not the knowledge or the intention that you would cause his death. You must have had both the knowledge and the intention of causing grievous hurt. No doubt your feelings were excited by liquor, as you were semi-intoxicated at the time you struck the blow. If it were only your own case I had to consider, I should pass a very much lighter sentence than I am about to do, but I have to consider the punishment as a deterrent to others besides yourself, for people who, in a state of intoxication, cannot restrain their passions, should abstain from liquor altogether. If they do not do so, they are led into such excesses as your passion led you into in causing the death of your friend. I regret that I cannot pass upon you a lesser sentence than that of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MARRIAGE UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Purshotum Dewjee and Motiram Tulseydas were charged with cheating by personation, in having represented to Arjoon Bhanjee, on the 2nd January last, that a girl named Ratlai, whom Arjoon was to marry, was of the Lohana caste, thereby inducing Arjoon to marry the girl who was afterwards found to belong to the Sootar, another caste. The accused were also charged with cheating by dishonestly having obtained the sum of Rs. 800 from the prosecutor, and also with abetting each other in the commission of that offence. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the accused ; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Conroy and Brown, appeared for the second ac

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, prosecution, said that the two accused had pass off on the prosecutor a girl who, they rep was a virgin and a member of the Lohan whereas she was not of that caste. It appea Arjoon's first wife having died, and he about forty years of age, he wished to again, and the prisoners represented that there was a girl in Bombay to his caste, who would make him a fitti Certain negotiations afterwards took place be the prosecutor handing over to the prisoners of Rs. 800, which, the learned counsel sai unusual thing for a Hindu widower to do thought of contracting a second marriage advanced age. There were three other pe terested in the plot to palm off the girl on Ar represented that they were her uncles. On the representations of the lat accused being a priest of the cast was solemnised. After the ceremony discovered that the girl was a m Sootar caste, which was lower than th and it was also discovered that the girl viously married, her husband having previously. The bulk of the money prosecutor was received by the prisone the girl. Each of the prisoners had for the trouble they had taken in t Inverarity said that, if these facts w one of the elements of cheating would be proved. The jury would consider if the statements the to the prosecutor were false, as sary in order to establish the that point. The jury would have whether that statement was false ; it was false to the knowledge of the regard to the latter point, the lea marked that he should adduce ev that the prisoners, previous to the place, had endeavoured to pass off th min as a Brahmin girl, and on a Kh of the Khatri caste ; so that the urged that there could be no doubt especially as the accused had forced by representing to the prosecutor that get the ceremony performed quickly, be given to another person who was Rs. 1,000 for her.

The prosecutor was called as the first case, but his examination was not adjournment of the court until this ing.

THE INDIA CIRCUMLOCUTIO

"FAIRPLAY" prints

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE BACCARAT CASE.

ve yesterday a batch of opinions on the aled by the recent trial of the Baccarat e being culled from the principal English Below we publish a series of clippings on subject from a variety of sources :—

FRENCH OPINION.

arse the Continental newspapers are full of the at scandal." All the Parisian papers have it type, in long columns, in the best position. any the *feuilletons* have room for nothing but Baccarat Skandalprozess," the Italians have illustrations on the subject, and the Scandinapers, to which all things English are welcome, t finding out that something extraordinary agarsing" in London society. Some of these mporaries report verbatim ; some summarize one and all moralize a good deal; and play cock with [illegible] Tranby Croft," or "General [illegible] of the chief attractions. Russell" and "Monsieur or a good deal of chaff, and formed into Tamby Crost, Tony &c. Nor does the Prince of pens of our confreres. Thus, for Justice, in a spirited article on "Bacmuses" muses as follows :—

atever may be the issue of the case, it cannot be nt for the fair fame a long period the friend of a have been accused of having cheated at cards. In circles a somewhat mixed society is recieved, has happened to more than one perfect gentlehave for his neighbour at baccarat some one he would not notice if he passed him in the ing the future head of a State should take care he chooses his friends, and the Prince of Wales, already the hero of a certain number of *affaires galantes*, would probably have given a reble number of bank notes in order to avoid the ity now given to what is called by the telegrams London "le baccarat-scandale."

LA PUDIQUE ALBION.

for the general moral which is drawn, with able self complacency at the expense of *la ne Albion*, it is summarized in the following , which forms the concluding paragraph of s leading article on the case :—

the same time, it would be well if the English stop to the exclamation uttered by indignant hmen when they talk of our modern Babylon. e no better and no worse than others, and when to the bottom of our civilization and take its off, we find in it the same monsters that crawl in the depths of all large agglomerations of n beings. But it must, in justice, be admitted we do not wear a mask of ridiculous hypocrisy, at we are rather inclined to become the trams of our own vices. Our neighbours across the nel, on the other hand, pretend to be staunch tians before the Almighty, and to edify the world e austerity of their morals. Recent occurrences show that it would be well to modify such pre- the Tranby Croft affair is of the kind *perfide Albion* may well hang her head.

A NEW COSTUME.

French taste a little millinery had ording to a Gallic writer, is now The Prince celebrates the ing costume which is now ciety. Nothing else is worn by it is called "Baccarat-scandal-suit," aders will be glad to hear the particulars of this table costume, for it is pleasant to be entirely up e in a matter of European importance. The a-scandal-suit has the advantage of considerariety. It reads rather like the costume of a lion ue. The hat is grey, the vest is grey, the rs are blue, the overcoat authrown, the gloves yellow. After all, there is nothing like knowledge, hen we see a gentleman in Baccara-scandale-suit, we may think he looks like a music-hall singer, all now know that he belongs to the Prince's set.

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW.

Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that illiam Gordon-Cumming's action has been watchh the keenest interest in all the military circles tria. The Prince of Wales, besides being a Field in the British Army, is the Colonel-Proprietor strian regiment, and it was only natural in the hoices that Austrian and Hungarian officers intensely curious to see whether the Royal ideas of military duty tallied with those held in the Emperor of Austria's army. In place, it is thought most strange that a Field- and a General in the British army should con- act of cheating on the part of a colonel in n's Guards, and should make themselves privy [illegible] which this officer was to retain mission and his membership of various respect-

This, however, is not the only point. If ce of Wales had indulged his fondness for in the company of men of about his own age to him in rank, no foreign officer would have ything to say, but that His Royal Highness ave sat down to gamble with youngsters, one was a mere lieutenant in the army, seems rprising. According to all the Continental of military etiquette, senior officers are bound to tenance gambling among subalterns, and it is imaginable that a German, Austrian, or ield-Marshal should sit down to win money se money to a lieutenant, who, if he gambles, ring away his father's money or premaclering his inheritance.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

op of Carlisle, speaking on Wednesday, 10th the Additional Curates' Society, said there a time when the newspapers were so much ing classes as now, and it was greatly tted that the higher classes in many inld not set them a better example. It was the ample of the well-to-do that was needed, as well as their contributions. But he ventured to say hat there had been more in the newspapers during the st week to debauch the mind of the working classes d to do them a permanent injury than could be ounteracted by a thousand clergymen. The remarks re heartily cheered.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At the conference of the General Baptist Churches Lancashire and Yorkshire held at Todmorden on ednesday (10th inst.) the following resolution was ected to be sent to the private secretary of the nce of Wales :—"This conference desires to exss their hope that, in view of the widespread misery d ruin in the country by gambling, the Prince of les will in future decline to practise or countenance in any form."

At the annual meeting of the Kent and Sussex ptist Association at Hastings on Wednesday (10th .), the following resolution was adopted :—"That a ministers and delegates from the Association of ptist Churches of Kent and Sussex now assembled conference hereby express their deep regret that Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should countnance and join in gambling ; that this habit is riously spreading through the community and is ereby causing disgrace and sorrow to individuals and milies, and as such should be discountenanced by all d especially by those whose example has a powerful fluence over English society."

At the meeting of the Primitive Methodist Conference, Northampton, on the 10th inst., Mr. Arundel, repreenting the Western division of the Midlands, asked that e conference authorities should be instructed to draw a resolution condemning gambling, and to send a opy to the House of Commons. The Rev. Mr. Austin, Grimsby, said if such a resolution were proposed he ould be happy to second it, provided a copy was also nt to the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) Mr. Arundel e notice of a resolution on the subject.

A REPROOF FROM SCOTLAND.

he following resolution was carried by a large ajority at a political meeting in Govan :—"That this eeting of members of the Govan Liberal and Radical ssociation strongly condemns the action of Albert dward Prince of Wales in connection with the bacrat scandal, and moves that he be called upon to reire from his present position in the army ; and that a opy of this resolution be forwarded to his Royal Highess, also to the Duke of Cambridge, the Premier, and r. Gladstone."

AN EXPRESSION FROM WALES.

The South Wales Calvinistic Methodists have conluded their quarterly meetings at Llandovery. The esolutions ordered by the conference to be entered on minutes included the following :—"That this eting learns with regret, from proceedings in the ourts of Justice, that the Prince of Wales took part in a game of baccarat at Tranby Croft on Sepember 8 last, and gives his countenance to gambling in one of its insidious and ruinous forms by the force of his example, thus encouraging this vice among the people. We would also respectfully submit to His oyal Highness that by conduct such as this he offends the religious sense of the people, and drags down the Royal House from the high position in which it has for hundreds of years stood, and tends to lessen that love and devoted affection to the Throne which, as a religious body, has ever been cherished by us, and shall desire to cherish."

EXETER HALL.

A meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday (16th inst.) under the auspices of the Methodist body, with a view to put an end to the evils of gambling, and, as a first step, to erect a chapel at Newmarket. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes said he took the first opportunity of tendering his thanks to the Solicitor-General for his fearless and manly speech that day. Sycophants and time-servers might censure him, but to the speaker it was ground for bitter regret that the Heir to the Throne should be given to one of the worst forms of gambling, while raids were made on public-houses and working men's clubs. Sir Edward Clarke might have excited the anger of some, but he had manfully done his duty.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

The Rev J B Parry, pastor of the Salem Congregational Church, Burnley, devoted his discourse on Sunday evening (7th inst.) to the evil of gambling, which he said was anti-human, anti-social, and anti-Christian, and one of the most fertile producers of indolence. As a British citizen, he was ashamed of the Heir Apparent, and blushed to think that what ought to have been the fairest name in the land should be dragged through the mud of the law courts.

The Rev W Gelley, preaching at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Blackburn, on Sunday evening (7th inst.) on "Honour among thieves, or baccarat morality," said that during the week they had been let into the secret of the way society people spent their days and nights—days at Doncaster races, and nights at baccarat. One would have thought that Tranby Croft, spent on the [illegible] noble theme for discussion during the evening, but instead they played baccarat, cards for which happened to be among the luggage of the noble Prince of our country. In reading the case he came again and again across such words as "honour of a gentleman," a "gentleman's honour," from which it would seem that it was honourable to gamble to play at baccarat, to attend races, but dishonourable to cheat. What he wanted to know was not whether cheating was wrong, but whether gambling was right —on the race-course, at Tranby Croft, or in the gambling houses occasionally raided by the police. When a man took another man's property and did not give him an equivalent for it, it was robbery.

THE QUEEN AND THE TRIAL.

A *précis* of the proceedings in the baccarat case (*Truth* says) was telegraphed to Balmoral every evening for the information of the Queen, who has expressed her displeasure respecting the course of events at Tranby Croft in such very strong terms that it would not surprise me if these unfortunate incidents were to cause Lord Coventry's resignation of his office in the household. The Queen is angry with everybody who has figured in the case, and I would not give much for Mrs. Arthur Wilson's chance of an invitation to any Buckingham Palace or other Court function, although Mr. "Jack" has just been elected a member of the Marlborough Club, which is "run" under august patronage.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says :—Questions are to be put to the Government on the subject of the baccarat scandal from the Opposition benches, and the matter is to be formally raised in the estimates. Mr. Morton has given notice to move the Army Estimates, the reduction of the salary of the Commander-in-Chief by £000, the object of the motion being to raise the question of the application of the rules of military discipline to all the officers concerned in the case, including the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams. Other members [illegible] the intention of bringing the question forward. In the discussions with the respect to the case many references have been made to the regulations of the Army which forbid the pushing up of such an accusation as that of cheating at cards when brought against an officer. It is important to know what are the precise terms of the regulation on this subject. They are, I believe, as follows :—"Every commissioned officer of her Majesty's service whose character or conduct as an officer and gentleman has been publicly impugned must submit the case within a reasonable time to his commanding officer or other competent military authority for investigation."

INTERVIEW WITH SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming has informed a representative of the *St. James's Gazette* that he had received by the first post on June 10 some seventy letters of sympathy, many of them from persons whom he does not know even by name, and some of them anonymous. With regard to the suggestions of his counsel that there were circumstances behind the case which had not come out, Sir William said that his mouth was closed [illegible] I did know ; but that [illegible] a great deal that he did not know. "I believe," he added, "that most people hoped I should win. But [illegible] all over ; and nothing that I can say will do any good."

On June 9 Sir W. Gordon-Cumming resigned his membership of the different Clubs to which he belonged.

It is estimated that the costs in the case, which in due course of law will fall on the plaintiff, amount to not less than £5,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Captain Alf Newey, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain T Hughes, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 66 deck passengers.

THE British s s Flamboro, 1,449 tons, Captain T S Grenold, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Edulje.

THE British s s Doura, 1,569 tons, Captain W B Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O and Co's s s Sutlej, 2,103 tons, Captain W D G Worcester, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—From China—Major Costobodie. From Singapore—Mr E Josepa. From Sydney—Mr and Mrs Wright, Mr J W Clowes, Commander —, Mrs Hoskyn, and two infants. From Melbourne—Mrs Atkins and Col Crosthwaite. From Colombo—Dr. Robinson, Mr J Wanterz, A D Anderson, Mr R Victoria, Mrs V Dassajee, and two children. From Shanghai—Master Soyle. From Penang—Mr Waller. From different ports—10 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. St. Enoch	2747	Ogilvie	A	F Muir & Co
,, Aberdeen	2351	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
,, Nedjed	1692	Newey	D	K Nixon & Co
,, Iran	2116	Dollarry	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Oriental	859	Forbes	F	P S N Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	
S.S. Surat	1676	Sleeman	K	Shepherd & Co
,, Eden Hall	2273	Jones	L	E Bates & Co
,, Elmote	1276	Williamson	M	B Craig and Co.
,, Nerano	1851	Skipper	N	F Muir & Co
,, County of York	1477	Wylie	O	B Craig & Co.
,, Tamor	1363	Yule	P	J Mackintosh & Co
,, W. Hall	1330	Kilvert	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	I	P & O S N Co
,, Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Po	1931	Anfossi	3	F Bozzani
,, Malwa	1691	Preston	5	P & O S N Co
,, Amphitrite	2488	Vidos	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Darlington	1625	Gibb	8	Captain
,, Drumfels	1508	Steiddeman	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Cradhern	1773	Crombie	10	W & A Graham & Co
,, Katoon	1422	Freeman	12	W & A Graham & Co
,, B. Hall	2434	Barnes	13	E Bates & Co
,, Accomac	1639	Chambers	16	The Captain
,, Calder	400	Taylor	18	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	Shanghai, June 6.
	Doura (s)	Marshall	Hull, May 29.
	Rajputhana (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nedjed, Newey, for Dunkirk.
,, Henry Bolckow, for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Po, for Genoa, &c.
,, Flamboro, for Dunkirk.
,, Arabia, for Persian Gulf.
,, Oriental, for London, &c.
,, Sutlej, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
25	Barrabool	Greenshaw	Hamburg, April 26.
	Pentakota	Gavin	Bombay, June 16.
	Alabama	Sandilands	Rangoon, June 19.
	Nicolon	Trage	Colombo, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

June 25—Steamers Uganda and Rampore Head ; ship Mary L Cushing and barque Normandia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
24	Clan Macleod s	Aden.
	Nawab s	Bombay.
27	Kola s	Negapatam.
	Clan Matheson s	Liverpool.
	Rewa s	Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May.			
22	Cossack H M's	Cross	Cruise
22	Electra	Scott Smith	Sea
June.			
8	Crathorne	Cronsby	Cardiff
12	Racoon H M's gun boat	Henderson	Plymouth
13	Etoile Fch. Egremont Castle	Carfort	Obock
		Valantine	Barry
14	Huntingdon	Payne	Alexandra
15	Katoomba H M's	Dickford	Plymouth
	Ballarat	Ashdown	London
16	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera
	Carmarthenshire	Clark	Japan
	Florence	Ruddiman	Bombay
	Deccan	Bray	Bombay
17	Rewa	Perratt	London
	Pina	Blair	Hamida
	Inconstancy	Ashby	Bombay
18	Canning I G	Black	Somali coast
	Jasmine	McEwan	Cardiff
19	Tavita	Campbell	Brisbane
	Ajax	Mackenzie	Bristol
	Massilia	Webber	Bombay
	Peiho Hendrick	Fraser	Sydney
	La Seyne	Bruijns	Batavia
	Sailor	Reynald	Bombay
20	Oceanien	Roimskasten	Sydney
	Tejo Pt gun boat	Paydenot	Sydney
	Ganges	Moraes	Seychelles
	Hosto	Adderton	Calcutta
	Incinrhona	Holliwell	Mussowa
	Sachsen	Supmer	Bombay
21	Poseidan	Lemesich	Bremen
	Kaiser	Torchan	Bombay
	Maindiuie	Gill	Hamburg
	Cameo	Rich	Bombay
	Po	Anfonso	Pondicherry
22	Dalcomyn	Gyles	Genoa

Date.	To
18	Bombay
20	Zanzibar
	Obock
16	Australia
18	Somali coast
16	Havre
	Antwerp
17	Jeddah
	Calcutta
19	Hodeida
17	Amsterdam
20	Jeddah
18	Liverpool
21	Hong Kong
19	London
	Amsterdam
22	Bremen
	Marseilles
20	London
21	Mussowa
20	Antwerp
	China
21	Trieste
	Hamburg
	Dunkirk
22	Marseilles
	Bombay
	London

Aden, 22nd June, 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—60 cases muriatic acid, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Drumfels s—25 drums caustic soda, V Bulcajt and Co ; 21 crates earthenware, S Cassum.
Branksome Hall s—13 packages glassware, M Ayoob ; 3 cases waterproof umbrellas, B Currim ; 8 cases soap, &c., Treacher and Co ; 7 cases cutlery, A H Hassum.
Hispania s—6 cases scientific instruments, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—41 cases provisions, &c., Jooma Succoor.
Canton s—6 packages printing papers, S A S Dawood ; 11 packages provisions, &c, Philips and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases time-pieces, K Ebabux.
Amphitrite s—24 packages iron safes, H E H Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Klen Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 51 bales wool, Coovercjee Vusonjee ; 73 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Timor s—175 bales cotton fly and 25 bales cotton waste, Pragjee Hoarjee and Co ; 375 cwts linseed, Robertson Bros and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Aberdeen s—10 tons blackwood, Joomabhoy Moosa ; 23 bales skins, Volkart Brothers ; 20 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 10 cwts beeradale, and 15 cwts fishmaws, Abdoola Mowjee ; 75 cwts gum, C Harmahomed ; 50 cwts gum, 3 cwts cardamoms seed and 2 cases nutmegs, M Lalljee ; 17 cwts ramputty, R Heerjee ; 1,3874 cwts myrabolams, Nansey Khairaz and Co ; 525 cwts myrabolams and 90 cwts nuxvomica, H Co ; 5 cases ; 10 bales hides and skins, Cassim Alloo ; 300 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 10 cwts gum, M M S Nimazi ; 125 cwts gum, A Khimjee ; 68 bales cotton, Volkart Brother. 22 cwts gum, M Patraz ; 100 cwts gum, Jaitha Maisee.
Sutlej s—170 cwts mother-of pearl shells, and 4 cases tortoise shell, M Lalljee ; 48 cwts gum, 10 cwts gum arabic, and 2 cases mother-of-pearl shell, M Rehim and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nerano s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Flamboro s—22,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.
Accomac s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Needled s—2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Karoon s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co, 10,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 105 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Enoch s—1,512 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,241 cwts wheat, R Pushotum ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, A A Mabonied ; 50 bales [illegible] Hajeeanee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

County of York s—5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Elmote s—12,078 cwts castorseed, Ralli brothers.
Hispania s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 780 cwts mowra seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—3,500 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 739 cwts wheat, and 1,022 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Nerano s—1,420 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—72 bales cotton, M Sewbux ; 200 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—61 cwts cinnebeol, J M Essabhoy ; 35 bales twist, N I Sassoon ; 21 bales twist, The Presidency Mills Co ; 30 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—25 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co ; 35 cwts sandle wood, Sorobjee N Talati and Co ; 32 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 37 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co ; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malwa s—27 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes :—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
2. DELETERIOUS SCENTS & COLOURS.
3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
5. GLYCERINE, which is drying.

VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

VINOLIA SOAP — BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE LANCET. "Unquestionably an article of excellent quality."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BABY. "For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly the best remedy, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."

VINOLIA CREAM — THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of much convenience in skin ailments."

VINOLIA CREAM — THE QUEEN. "For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is an excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet."

VINOLIA POWDER, A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE LADY'S PICTORIAL. "Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

VINOLIA POWDER is unequalled for the Toilet, Nursery, Skin Roughness, Exposure, Sweating Feet, &c.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Vinolia Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, sweating surfaces, and sweating feet."

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1878.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables ; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From Sir [illegible] Harrington.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation. Dec. 9th, 1889.
stables, and I consider it the best that I have used in my [illegible] HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as nearly as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.
THE ONLY FOOD that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.
IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality always improved.

IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, change partially from nursing to SOLUBLE FOOD.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says : "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Marion Harland. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by
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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING ! INVIGORATING ! REFRESHING !

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says :—"This preparation is great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious."

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says :—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus ; all the gods were slightly ill ;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill ;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer,
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find ;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind ;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain,
Bacchus pulled himself together ; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those morials' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day ;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any Climate.

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CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

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ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

S. ALLSOPP & SONS LTD. BURTON ON TRENT. TRADE MARK

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE
is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT
only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE ..... MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
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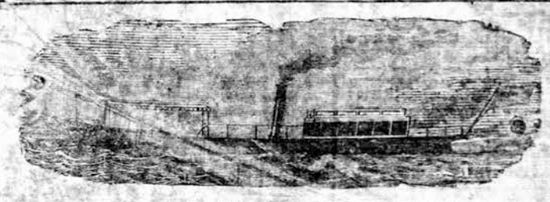
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios.
To Grow Healthily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Cure of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
4/6, 7/6, 9/6, and 16/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

TOOLS FOR AMATEURS AND WORKMEN.
ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR FRETSAWING.
LATHES OF ALL THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.
Sawing Machines, and all kinds of Tools.
Tool Chests completely fitted up (*Illustrated Catalogue*, 250 pp. and 600 *Drawings*) sent post free on receipt of six stamps.
THIRSOT, 16, rue des Gravilliers, Paris
Representative—H. J. MARTYN, Jr., 2, Beach, Street, Penang.

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GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed are cured by
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility
Poverty of blood, loss of appetite
the best remedy
AROUD'S WINE
of cinchona
& of the nutritive principles of meat
It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou) Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the joint properties of tar combined with the antiblennorhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
EUGENDRE, chemist, Nantes (France)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

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CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.
Guarantee the full weight of 1oz. to the [illegible]. These Mills are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dyes. Write for Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the [illegible]

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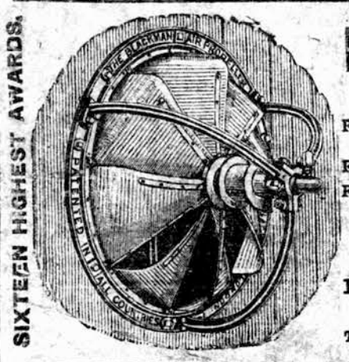
WM. McEWAN & CO., LD.,

Primus in Indis.

CELEBRATED ARMY ALE.
As supplied to the Troops in 54 gallon casks in Egypt, Malta, Australia, Colonies, Burmah, India, and
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMSHIPS.
It is acknowledged to be of infinitely superior flavour, age, and ripeness to every other beer brewed, or imported into India.
OFFICERS
Are now using this fine Draught Ale in 18 gallon casks in their Messes and Clubs.
The Army and Navy supplied on most favourable terms.
SOLE IMPORTERS
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.



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THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER
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THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
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GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNES.
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INDIA BRAND Giesler & Co Anizel DRY Champagne.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
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HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR
Toilet & Nursery
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPI
Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my idea "of perfection;
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

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DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harboured in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where Hudson's Soap is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Linens, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a Hudson's Soap. Hudson's leaves no smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
Hudson's Soap removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitchenette, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Ware are made to burn if scoured with Hudson's Soap.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with Hudson's Soap. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles, and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. Hudson's Soap saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Earthenware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., and has no Smell.
SCOURING.
Easy, Speedy, Pleasure and Economy with Hudson's Soap, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Bathrooms and Water Closets will always look nice if washed down with Hudson's Soap. Hudson's Soap eminently abstracts Dirt, and [illegible] disappears like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! Hudson's Soap is a Heavy Server, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Safety.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no sm

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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